THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and *careful* attention. jy21;1y

JOHN S. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. ap27;1y

J. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. jy14, '70;1

MRS. F. D. FACT, dealer in Millinery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., on the corner of Third and Seminary streets. jy14'71-1y

S. C. COYLE, practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, on Third street, Beaver, Pa., (nearly opposite Moore's Drug Store. apr19;'71;1y

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30;'70;1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. apr12'71;1y

JOHN MOORE, *Druggist* and dealer in paints, oils, pure medical Wines and Liquors, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Goods; Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sep28;1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28;1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen, Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep28;1y

S. J. ANDERSON, Dealer in the improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, Main st. See card in another column; sep28;1y

BEACOM Mrs. H., Dealer in Millinery Goods & Trimmings; Third st., Beaver. sp28,1y

JAMES MOORE, Grocery & Restaurant Choice Teas, Best Coffees, Tobacco and Cigars, Confectionery and Vegetables. Main st. sep28;1y

O. E. ANSHUTZ, Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, Grates, &c. West end 3d st. sep28;1y

T. W. DEVORE, Insurance agent, Beaver, Pa. Call and get your property insured. oc26;1y

PITTSBURGH.

J. MORGANSTERN, Dealer in Boots & Shoes, No 86 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14;1y

CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Post Office. Publishers of the "Real Estate Register," sent free. Pittsburgh. [sep14;1y

J. HENDERSON & BROS., Wholesale Druggists, 266 Liberty St. Pittsburgh. sep14;1y

J. D RAMALEY'S HAT PARLOR, 23 Sixth Avenue, (near Market St.) Pittsburgh. [sep14;1y

A. CLARKE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 119 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14;1y

JOSEPH HORNE & CO., 77 & 79 Market St., Pittsburgh—Importers and dealers in Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, White Goods, &c. [sp14;1y

REYMER & BROTHERS, French and American Confectioners. Dealers in nuts, fruits, &c. 126, 128, 130 Wood St. Pittsburgh, [sep14;1y

J. S. MOORE, Dealer in choice Teas, Coffees & Family Groceries. No 20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;1y

JOHN BIGGERT & SON, Dealers in the New Weed Family Sewing Machines. 116 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;1y

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. Special rates to Clergy. 23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14;1y

E. P. Successor to J. M. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver ware. No 56 Fifth Avenue. Pittsburgh. [sep14;1y

W. A. LYONS, House and Sign Painter; writes to order Show Cards for every business.—No. 7 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep21;1y

T. C. FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture and Chairs.—Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak, 45 Smithfield st. [oct5;1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. J. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician: Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Washington avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. [sep14;1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

UMSTEAD & WISNER, Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, near Siemon's Confectionery, Broadway. je21;1y

MRS. L. YOUNG & M. UMSTEAD, Dealers in Notions, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery. Dress making. Cor. Apple & Broadway. je21;1y

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON; meals at all hours; table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Pipes low. Wm. Stickland, cor. of Paul and Broadway. my24'71-1y

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles East of New Brighton. (mr29) E. THOMAS.

DRUGS.—GILLILAND & KEER, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls sts. New Brighton, Pa. (Successors to L. B. Nobic.) feb22;1y

GEO. F. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, R. R. street. Special attention given to weddings and balls. (sep14;1y

S. BUNNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sep14;1y

A. M. WHISLER, Dentist. Broadway, New Brighton. [sep14;1y

H. NOSS, Photographer, Wilson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from ambrotyped negatives. (sep14;1y

WINTER & BEDISON, Jewelers and Tobacconists, Broadway, N. Brighton. [sep14;1y

J. HORTTER, Groceries, Queensware and Household Goods. Broadway. [sep14;1y

EVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Books, Stationery & Notions; Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep21,1y

SCHIFF & STEINFELD, Dealers in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods & Notions; Merchant Tailors & Clothiers, Broadway. oct12;1y

BEAVER FALLS.

W. DUNKLE, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Special attention paid to manufactory of Fine Calf Boots of latest style. apr26;6m

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Dealer in Improved Howe Sewing Machines. Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

MRS. E. KING.—Dry Goods, Queensware and Millinery, corner of Main and Baker streets, Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

KENDALL & TANNEY, Artists & Fresco Painters; also, House and Sign Painters, Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

A. FLEMING, Dealer in Boots and Shoes of every description, at low prices, and of a superior quality, Main St, Beaver Falls Pa. jan18;1y

BRIDGEWATER.

MRS. HART DARRAGH, Sharon, Portrait and Photograph Painter. Work promptly executed at reasonable rates. mr22tf

GEORGE HEIDEGGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. apr12'71;1y

A. BREHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver-Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. [feb15'71;1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop on Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. feb8'71;1y

JAMES PORTER, Tinner, Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge st. Bridgewater. (sep14;1y

C. BLATTNER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

A. C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

J. H. DOHERTY, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge Street, Bridgewater. sep14;1y

J. HANAUER, Millinery, Trimmings & Notions —Bridge st., Bridgewater. sep14;1y

F. WEINMAN, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Bridge St., Bridgewater. [sep14;1y

MRS. BRUEN, Gentlemen's Clothing cleansed and pressed. Water St. above Bridge. (sp14;1y

JOHN WOODRUFF, Marble Cutter; Monuments & Tombstones of all descriptions made to order. Bridge st. Market and Water streets. (sep14;1y

T. STILES & CO., Groceries, Queensware, Window Glass, Flour, Feed & Country Produce Dunlap's corner, Bridge St. Bridgewater. [sep21;1y

HIRAM MEANOR, Dealer in Monongahela Coal. Orders left at J. B. Clark's, in Beaver, and at Smith's Brug Store, in Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to. Cash on delivery—Lowest price. Yard—McDonald's Point. sep28;1y

ROCHESTER.

J. W. HANKINS—Dealer in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, and agents for Singer's Sewing machine; New York and B. B. Sts. Rochester. (feb22;1y

SIGMUND GROTZ, Gunsmith. New work, of the best material, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done Prices Low. Acam st., Rochester, Pa. jan18;1y

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. sep14;1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above Pow Factory. See adv't. (sep14;1y

JOHN KARCHER, Baker and Confectioner — Water st., Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

NGRAHAM BOYD, Wagon & Carriage Maker, Railroad st., Rochester, Pa. sep14;1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester (sep14;1y

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Boat stores, Iron & Nails. Cor. Water & James sts.

G. FREDERICK, Baker and Confectioner.—Wedding Cakes and Ice Cream furnished promptly On Diamond, Rochester. (sep14;1y

FOR SALE by A. SILVERMAN, Headquarters for Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods generally, Water street, Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

M. MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Deal in Lumber, Lath &c. Rochester. [sep21;1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. S. Lakins & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sp28;1y

POWER'S LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, between R. R. station and Ohio river. oc19;1y

SCHROPP CHAS., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Roofing, Spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st., oct19;1y

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near R. R. Depot. oct19;1y

J. D. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Store on the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19;1y

J. WALTER & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, &c. Blacksmithing and horseshoeing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa. ho16;y

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

JAKE SHENKEL.—A general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Stoneware, Canned Fruits, &c. Cor. 3d & Broadway. mar6;1y

JOSIAH THOMPSON & CO.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots Shoes, Hats & Caps, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Queensware, Glassware, &c. cor Broadway & Cook sts. E. Liverpool. (mr8;1y

M. B. HILL & CO, Druggist, Broadway, near R. R. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. feb11;1y

Miscellaneous.

CHURCHES | BANKS!

DECORATIVE PANELS IN

WALL PAPER.

Specimen panels now on exhibition for churches and banks. New mouldings, arches, columns and centres.

ENTIRELY NEW, AND AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

DE ZOUCHE & CO.

110 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Near Fifth Avenue.

Church and Bank Blinds made to Order.

ly5-3m

Instant Relief For

The Asthma.

Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint—completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time—for the last twelve years, and at last found a remedy that gives

Instant and Complete Relief,

have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that

It will do all, and more than all promised for it;

and, that persons once using, will never be without it.

As numerous others who have used it can testify.

Can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM H. BUECHLING, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of one dollar, and ten cents to pay postage. DEAS. B. BURST, nov14,'70;1y] Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls

Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Joconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes.
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White SilverDrips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also,

SALT

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Scuttles, Five Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 3, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES,

in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68;1y.—lyched.

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

No. 42 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,

And dealers in

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of

AMERICAN WATCHES,

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

Special attention paid to the repairing and adjusting of

FINE WATCHES.

oct5;'70-1y.

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

je9;tf J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, PA.

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

mar 24;tf

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange. [sep.19;'69;y

WILLIAM MILLER, ------ JACOB TRAX,

PLANING MILL.

MILLER & TRAX,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Dressed Lumber,

SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS, &c.

ORDERS BY MAIL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Mill Opposite the Railroad Station,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

april 19 '71; 1y

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after May 29th, 1871, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 8.30, P. M., leaves Rochester, (P.) (Train leaving Pittsburgh at 9.00 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	1230AM	1055AM	710AM	800PM
Rochester	343	1205PM	845	928
Salem	435	300	1145	655
Alliance				
Canton				
Massillon				
Orrville	633	443	153PM	833
Wooster				
Mansfield	733	540	253	1021
Crestline { A	853	710	500	1100
Crestline { D	920	745	553AM	2130
Bucyrus				
Upper Sandusky				
Forest	1037	929	733	1254AM
Lima	1133	1050	850	255
Van Wert				
Fort Wayne	145PM	135AM	1140	600
Columbia				
Warsaw				
Plymouth	338	345	925PM	835
Valparaiso				
Chicago	630	730	600	1010PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Chicago	930AM	535PM	550AM	930PM
Valparaiso				
Plymouth	1153	905	945	1230AM
Warsaw				
Columbia				
Fort Wayne	315PM	1130	1240PM	316
Van Wert				
Lima	350	137AM	307	515
Forest	458	250	427	635
Upper Sandusky				
Bucyrus				
Crestline { A	615	420	600	2030
Crestline { D	635	430	1945	855
Mansfield	705	500	1333	929
Wooster				
Orrville	900	657	845	1143
Massillon				
Canton				
Alliance	1025	850	950	1425PM
Salem				
Rochester	1227AM	1105	925	623
Pittsburgh	125	1210PM	935	530

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:10 p. m; New Castle, 2:55 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:15 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 9:30 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 2:30 a. m. Youngstown, 12:35 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 8:30 a. m; New Castle, 12:20 a. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2:00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4:45 p.m.

F. R. MYERS,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after May 85th 1871, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	840AM	420PM	430PM
Euclid Street			
Hudson	1010	593	550
Ravenna	1030	554	629
Alliance	1130	653	710
Bayard	1202PM	733	
Wellsville	125	820	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Wellsville	900AM	308PM	
Bayard	1035	428	
Alliance	1125	520	725AM
Ravenna	1220PM	552	815
Hudson	1253	617	855
Euclid Street			
Cleveland	220	720	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP'S	ACCOM
Bellair	450AM	1110AM	555PM	
Bridgeport	500	1120	605	
Steubenville	605	1225PM	710	
Wellsville	730	155	840	
Smith's Ferry				
Beaver				
Rochester	830	255	935	
Pittsburgh	940	400	1040	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	110PM	655PM	
Rochester	740	210	805	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry				
Wellsville	855	315	745	
Steubenville	955	410	900	
Bridgeport	1057	508	958	
Bellair	1110	518	1010	

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves.	Arrive.
N. Philadelphia 6:40 a. m.	Bayard 9:45 a. m.
Bayard 12:10 p. m.	N. Philadelphia 2:00 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN, *just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price, 6 cts.*

A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c. by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's Marriage Guide. Price 25 cents. Address the Publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box, 4,586. apr5-1yr;chdy5.

W. MILLER,..... W. DOLBY,..... J. T. MARKS.

M. MILLER & CO.,

Contractors and Builders;

PLANING - MILL

AND

LUMBER-YARD.

Doors. Sash

AND SHINGLES

Constantly on hands, and made to order.

Rochester, Pa.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Mar8;'71—1y

STRUNZ & WETTEL, the only manufacturers of Genuine Wax Soap, No 8 to 16 Bingham street, Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa. jy5-tf

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Brown, deceased, late of Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is expected; and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to jy19,6t*] J. BOYD BROWN, *Adm'r.*

J. MOORE

DRUGGIST,

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal

WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec7, '70tf.

Medicinal.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED.

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effects of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in the world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to discant on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, but it is not possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the character of the food, the method of its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, an apparently willing one; for were this not the case, why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of it? But the majority will not. Blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some other unexplained influence, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose sufferings have been alleviated, and with strange infatuation, appear to cling with desperate determination to their ruthless tormentor. But says a dyspeptic: What is this remedy? to which we reply. This great alleviator of human suffering is almost as widely known as the English language. It has allayed the agonies of thousands, and is to-day carrying comfort and encouragement to thousands of others. The acknowledged panacea is none other than

Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than be can learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has failed to fulfil the assurance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, than abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED,

first of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sense of the term. They are composed wholly of the pure juice or vital principle of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest of German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market, they are wholly free from spirituous ingredients. The objections which hold with so much force against preparations of this class, namely—that a desire of intoxicating drinks is stimulated by their use, are not valid in the case of the German Bitters. So far from encouraging or inculcating a taste or desire for inebriating beverages, it may be confidentially asserted that there tendency is in a diametrically opposite direction. Their effects are

BENEFICIAL ONLY

in all cases of billary system. Hoofland's German Bitters stand without an equal, acting promptly and vigorously upon the Liver; they remove its torpidity and cause gleshful action of the stomach—thereby supplying the stomach with the most indispensable elements of sound digestion in proper quantities, and cause gleshful action of the stomach—stimulating its functions, and enabling it to perform its duties as nature designed it should do. They impart vigor and strength to the entire system, causing the patient to feel like another being—in fact giving him a new lease of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,

cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplanting them with the elements of genuine healthfulness. In a word, there is scarcely a disease in which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed; but in that most generally prevalent disease, Dyspepsia, and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

THEY STAND UNRIVALLED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to whom cash-use Bitters are not only unpalatable, but who find it impossible to take them without positive discomfort. For such

Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

has been specially prepared. It is intended for use where a slight alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the well-known tonic properties of the pure German Bitters. This Tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but no flavor and is therefore the extreme bitterness. This preparation is not only palatable, but combines in modified form, all the virtues of the German Bitters. Certain extractive matter, some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a spirituous agent of the purest quality. In cases of langour or excessive debility, where the system requires to have become exhausted of its energies,

HOOFLAND'S TONIC

acts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the flagging and wasting energies, but invigorates and permanently strengthens its action upon the Liver and Stomach. Thereupon, perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken is none the less certain. Indigestion, Biliousness, Physical or Nervous Prostration, yield readily to its potent influence. It gives the invalid a new and stronger hold upon life, removes depression of spirits, and inspires cheerfulness. It supplants pain of disease with the ease and comfort of perfect health. It gives strength to weakness, throws despondency to the winds, and startles the almost lifeless upon a new and gladsome career. But Dr. Hoofland's benefactions to the human race are not confined to his celebrated

GERMAN BITTERS,

or his invaluable Tonic. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to popular favor because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

a perfect substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil qualities.

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the Liver, are mainly composed of Podophyllin, or Mandrake.

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE ROOT.

Now we desire the reader to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake itself. It is the medicinal virtues of this health-giving plant in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that two of the Podophyllin Pills contain a full dose, while any where six to eight or a handful of other preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER,

stimulating its functions and causing it to make its healthy secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the Liver only that their powers are exerted. The extract of Mandrake contained in them is skillfully combined with four other extracts, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels, and one prevents any griping effect, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and alimentary system, in an equal and harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting or griping pains common to all other purgatives.

Possessing such desirable qualities, the Podophyllin becomes invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two for an ordinary dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, may be regarded as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS

act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off improper obstructions, while the Bitters or Tonic purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the frame, give tone and appetite to the stomach, and thus build up the invalid anew.

Dr. Hoofland, having provided internal remedies, for diseases, has given the world one mainly for external application, in the wonderful preparation known as

Dr. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

This Oil is a sovereign remedy for pains and aches of all kinds. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Burns, Pain in the Back and Loins, Ringworms, &c., &c., all yield to its external application. The number of cures effected by it is astonishing, and they are increasing every day.

Taken internally, it is a cure for Heartburns, Kidney diseases, Sick-Headaches, Cholic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Colds, &c. &c.

The Greek Oil is composed entirely of healing gums and essential oils. The principal ingredient is an oily substance procured in the southern part of Greece. Its effects as a destroyer of pain are truly magical. Thousands have been benefitted by its use, and a trial by those who are skeptical will thoroughly convince them of its inestimable value.

These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No, 631, ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. jan18-1y-chdy5.

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SELECT MISCELLANY.

NORMA.

I stood at the gate, watching the yellow and crimson belts of glory circle the eastern horizon, and the streaks of flame spreading from the sunset skies across the whole heavens, when I felt a soft touch upon my arm, and looking around, found Cousin Norma Van Winters standing at my side.

She always came upon one in this noiseless, stealthy manner, like a fairy, Brother Max said—like a cat, I thought. But Max was a man, and loved her, while I was a woman and hated her.

Yes hated her; though Heaven knows I strove, with all my strength, to love her—to at least feel a friendship for her; strove in vain, for I hated her with a hate that every day's intercourse increased.

She had come to us six months before my story opens—come from Germany, where twenty years of her life had been spent, to make her home with us.

Her father, my father's only brother, twenty-four years previous, married a beautiful and wealthy German lady, who was at that time visiting relatives in America. When their child was two years old, the three sailed for Germany, where they remained until death summoned both parents, at one call; and upon his death-bed the dying man wrote to his brother in American, begging him to be a father to his orphan daughter, and to give her a home beneath his roof.

"She has property," he wrote, "and can support herself, but I want to give her a home, and be kind to her."

So she came to us, a few months later; came to the old farm house, with her fair, blonde face, her floating yellow hair, her trunks full of rich and beautiful robes; and at the first touch of her soft, velvety hand, an instinctive dislike arose up in my heart, and I shrank from her.

Oh, I *did* strive to conquer my causeless aversion, and to be her friend and sister! I had longed for her coming; thought with delight of having a companion of my own sex, and near my own age, beneath the roof, and had thrown wide open the door of my heart, to welcome her. But the first sound of her low, rippling voice, and the touch of her hand shut fast the door, and never did it open to her again.

But into every other heart beneath the homestead roof she crept with her subtle serpentine charms, until, by father, mother Dean the hired help, and Brother Max, she was held up as a paragon of all that is perfect, I tried to hide my dislike from all eyes, and in no way could I neglect or slight my orphan cousin. Yet *she* knew that I hated her; and though she caressed and fondled me, she hated me in her heart, I knew.

I did not speak, when I saw her at my side that evening, but after a moment I turned and walked up the path, and seemed to be examining my dowers, thus to rid myself of her presence. I heard her speak, in her soft, oily-tones, after I had left her, and looking up I saw Max, and Mr. Carter the village merchant, approaching the gate, where Norma leaned, in graceful languor. Mr. Carter was a middle-aged, well-to-do merchant, with kindly brown eyes and a silky-beard, and a warm manly heart that had laid its whole store of affection

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., August 2d, 1871.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH.

Republican County Ticket.

Assembly.—Wm. C. Shurlock, William A. Mickey, Demas M. Leatherman, George W. Fleeger.
Associate Judge.—Joseph C. Wilson,
Treasurer.—Chas. P. Wallace.
Pros. Attorney.—J. R. Harrall.
Commissioner.—Hugh J. Marshall.
P. H. Director.—Samuel Gibson.
Auditor.—Ralph Covert.
Auditor (1 *year.*)—Clark A. Hunter.
Surveyor.—Azariah Wynn.
Trustees of Academy.—Henry Hice, John Murray.

MR. FREDERICK WATTS, of Carlisle, Pa., was recently appointed by President Grant, as Commissioner of *Agriculture*. Much speculation has been indulged in by the public press of the country, as to whether he would accept of the position. The *Herald*, of that place, of Thursday last sets the matter at rest by stating in positive terms that the Judge has accepted the appointment, and would enter upon the duties of his office on the first of August, (yesterday,) at which time his commission takes effect.

AN association of capitalists and bankers in Germany have established a bureau in Frankfort for the purpose of investigating the soundness of American securities of all kinds, and for promoting the investment of capital in American bonds and works of internal improvement. It is also an object of this association to promote emigration to America in order to assist the sale and cultivation of public lands, the parties interested in the movement believing that the labor of those emigrating will add greatly to the wealth of the country, and to the stability of its interests.

AN important question has arisen, in the Revenue Bureau at Washington, respecting State and municipal taxes on the capital of a bank in Louisiana, a letter written to Secretary Boutwell, states that the city authorities in which the bank is located have assessed a tax of three mills on the dollar on their capital. They claim exemption from the payment of this tax on the ground that their capital is represented by the bonds of the new funded loan, and are consequently exempt from taxation. The matter has been referred to the Attorney-General, and his decision will set at rest the numerous inquiries upon the subject which are daily received at the Treasury.

CASES of witchcraft present themselves every day to be chronicled by the newspapers, especially throughout the Western country, where the ancient disturbers of the peace seem to make themselves exceedingly conspicuous by circulating on broomsticks through the circumambient air to the great terror of all beholders. In Philadelphia a young lady of fifteen, claiming respectable parentage, has recently created a sensation of horror in her neighborhood by the old-fashioned performance of vomiting needles, buttons, carpet tacks, [illegible] of hardware. She ascribes it all to an old woman, who she says has bewitched her.

AFTER all the clamor of British Free Traders and their allies, the Democracy, it turns out that under the protective policy our ship building for home trade has risen from 112,000 tons in 1860 to 182,000 tons in 1870, an increase of 62 per cent. During all this time the enemies of American industry have been clamoring against the protection given to our ship builders and claiming that instead of fostering the business it was destroying it. Now the figures themselves show how utterly false the charges were. But such are the tricks and falsehoods to which the enemies of American industry resort in order to prevent the protection nessessary to develop our industrial resources.

SOME weeks ago, it will be remembered, we published an account of the death of Santanta, an Apache chief, while attempting to escape from his guard who had started with him as a prisoner to be tried for murder. The latest news from Texas contradicts this, and brings us the intelligence of his trial and conviction for murder in the first degree, as also, of that of the chief Big Tree. Judge Seward, who presided at their trial, thought their punishment ought to be imprisonment for life, and Mr. Tatum, the Indian Agent, also used his influence to secure this result; Gen. Sherman had ordered that they be held until a final order from the President should be received. It is probable, therefore, that they will not be executed. Santanta feels his imprisonment painfully, says that his raid on Wilson's train is his first one in Texas, and if the whites will release him he will never make another.

THE Reports received at the Indian Bureau, at Washington up the 25th inst., show that the portion of the Kickapoo Indians now in Mexico are divided among themselves about returning to this country; but *the most influential chief*, with a delegation of their brethern, will visit the tribe in Kansas, who, together, will look for a reservation for all their people in the Indian Territory, to be located at a distance from the Texas border. The agent who was dispatched to Mexico in order to induce the return of the Kickapoos, says these Indians are near Santa Rosa in Coahuila, and mentions as a singular fact that a Mexican Commission had arrived at that place but one week in advance of our agent and his party, and had been issuing cattle and corn to the Kickapoos. The Mexicans are anxious to retain the Kickapoos, for the reason that if they shall leave the community will be invaded by the Mechalard, Apaches, Lepaus, and other marauding Indians; that the Kickapoos are the only defense of the Mexicans, and that their labor and trade are matters of no mean importance to them. The report also shows that one of the Indian chiefs was bribed by the Mexicans not to consent to the removal, after some of the Kickapoos, especially the squaws, had made arrangements for departure. The object of our Government, in desiring the return of the Kickapoos, and their location on a reservation, is to break up their depredations on the Texas frontier, in which they are encouraged by their Mexican friends.

TURNER, the man recently convicted at Erie for perjury and forgery, and who escaped from the train of cars which was conveying him to the Penitentiary, last week, when appealing to the court for mercy just before sentence was pronounced, called his Maker to witness that he never had been guilty of any other offence. There were persons present, who knew of his having collected large sums of money for his clients, which he had never paid over to them. Perhaps his most consummate peace of villany was this:

"Being young and handsome, and quite smart, it is stated he made the acquaintance of a young woman engaged in the oil regions, as a telegraph operator, and the acquaintance gradually ripened into intimacy. Turner soon after learned that the girl had $1,000, which she had saved from her earnings, and after awhile proposed marrying her. He was accepted, and subsequently induced the girl to turn over to him the $1,000, that he might purchase a lot and erect a house the same to be completed about the time they would be married. After getting possession of the money he purchased a lot in his own name, as it was afterwards discovered, and started the house. Everything went on perfectly satisfactorily until the house had been half completed, when the implicit confidence reposed in Turner by the young woman resulted in her ruin and downfall. Before this became known Turner had converted the property into money, and pocketing it, when the time came around, had the unfortunate girl thrown upon the cold charities of the world."

CHARGES of fraud, bribery and corruption in the Republicun ranks have been unsparingly made by the Democratic Press during the past few years, and with color of truth; but the party has been actively and successfully engaged in purging itself of that stigma. Not so with the Democratic party. Wherever they are in the majority frauds are unblushingly perpetrated. Instance the tremendous frauds being unearthed by *The New York Sun*, committed by the Tammany Ring—the fountain head of the Democratic party in the United States—frauds to the amount of millions of dollars have been perpetrated by the Democratic leaders of New York, and *proven* beyond all cavil; yet they dare not prosecute the *Sun* for libel in the exposure. So far from this, it is credibly asserted that the Tammany Ring have offered a million of dollars to buy the silence of that paper.

And now comes the news that the Democratic State Printer of Indiana—Richard J. Bright, of the Indianopolis *Sentinel*,—has been arrested and held for examination on a charge of perjury in swearing to false accounts. The Democratic State Central Committee was called together on Monday of last week to consider the charges against him, and he was expected to appear and explain the difficulty, but failed to do so; and the Committee decided to take no action. It is claimed he was compelled to overdraw to sustain his paper, and that at the close of his term he will come out with a clear balance sheet; but how can he answer the false pretense of the State officials who certified to his accounts and paid him the money? How answer the charge of perjury in swearing to money due which was not due? Truly, this is a corrupt age.

JOSEPH K. TURNER, a lawyer of Titusville, Crawford county, Pa., was convicted at the late session of the U. S. District court, held at Erie, of three charges of forgery and perjury, and one of special tax case, in procuring [illegible] and was sentenced to [illegible] ing the mercy of the Court for mitigation of the sentence, he stated that were he to suffer alone, he would submit without a word to whatever sentence the Court might feel it their duty to impose; but he had respectable relatives—father, mother, brother and sisters—who would suffer by his disgrace. He had enlisted in 1861, and was in the army of the Potomac two years, when he was discharged as a disabled soldier. He enlisted the second time, and was out six months, and honorably discharged. He came home, studied law, was admitted to the bar. He was poor. He regretted the crime, and could not comprehend how he had been tempted to commit it. He had a christian education. He threw himself on the mercy of the Court, hoping that the foundations of life he had attempted to build might not be shattered by the sentence they were about to pass, but that "the dark clouds now hovering over him might burst in blessings on his head."

Judge McCandless said this was one of the most painful cases that had ever come before him, that a member of an honorable society—the bar of the U. S. Courts—should be proven guilty of systematic frauds that comprehended perjury, subornation of perjury and forgery; perjury on the living and perjury on the dead; attempting to cheat the widow and the orphan, and also to cheat the government of money not due to any one. Mercy was for the Executive, the Court must see that the laws were executed. He, therefore sentenced him to pay a fine of $2,000, and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for fourteen years in all.

In the case of Victoria Jackson, the woman who was convicted at the same term of the Court as an accomplice of Turner, sentence was suspended, and she will be discharged. It was made apparent to the Court that she had been made the dupe of Turner, and although criminal to the extent of having personated another woman in taking out the pension circificate, yet she done so under the representation that the person to whom the pension was made payable, was confined to her house, sick and helpless and in great distress, and the money would be a great relief to her.

Mr. Turner was hand-cuffed, put aboard the cars, and on his way to Allegheny city, when within a mile or two of West Greenville, Mercer county, the train slacked up at the crossing of the Great Western road, and the prisoner escaped from the water-closet of the cars into which he had meekly and repentantly entered just before the arrival of the train at that point. His escape was not discovered until the train had passed some two or three miles. The marshal and Police are after him.

—Mr. Charles Park, of Bellevernon, Fayette county, a delegate to the G. A. R. Convention, at Erie, had his pocket picked of his pocket book and twenty-three dollars. He was purchasing tickets for himself and companion, and while the ticket agent was making change placed the book in the side pocket of his coat. The ticket and change being handed him he put his hand in the pocket, but the book was gone. The Treasurer of Post 3, G. A. R. furnished him means to continue the journey.

HERE AND THERE.

—Both political parties are somewhat divided in New York at this time.

—A dispatch from the East says the accounts from Persia are in no way exaggerated. In addition to a famine, cholera, typhus fever and the plague are making terrible ravages. The reports of the cannibalism induced the Governor of Phirazo to place a guard at each of the cemeteries, to prevent the unfortunate and starving people from disinterring the bodies of the dead for use as food. The attaches of the British Embassy and the telegraphers have all fled from the country.

—Jesse Courtwright, a farmer living near Jacksonville, Green County, was found lying dead in a field near his house, on Monday morning of last week. From the marks on his body, the evidence was conclusive that he was killed by lightning. He lived alone, and it is supposed he had gone out into his field on Sunday evening to right some fences that had been blown down, and that there he had been stricken dead. When discovered by a neighbor his pipe was still held between his teeth.

—On the 21st inst., a Miss Boyd aged twelve years, while bathing in the surf at Fire Island, swam out beyond the marked boundaries for bathers, and was caught by the undertow and being carried out to sea. She screamed, and Dr. Robert Potter, son of Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, who was bathing near the buoy pushed out into the waves and took the girl on his back; but when he reached a foothold in shoal water he was at the verge of exhaustion. Dr. Camp, of Great Barrington Massachusetts, went in and helped out Dr. Potter and the child.

—A cheerful and gushing philosopher must have been the eccentric Parisian, one Narcisse Pierraot, who died recently after making the following remarkable will: "It is my will that any one of my relatives who shall presume to shed tears at my funeral shall be disinherited. He on the other hand, who laughs the most heartily, shall be sole heir. I order that neither the church nor my hearse shall be hung with black cloth; but that, on the day of my burial, the hearse and church shall be decorated with flowers and green boughs. Instead of the tolling of bells, I will have drums, fiddles, and fifes. All the musicians of Montgaillard and its environs shall attend the funeral. Fifty of them shall open the procession with hunting tunes, waltzes, and minuets."

—The poor flies, victims of cobalt and other fatal poisons, have had their revenge. An old man living near Newburyport, Mass., went to an apothecary to buy some medicine for a cough with which he was sorely troubled. Carrying it home, he took a dose, and, according to his own account, the effect was "terrific." He was straightened out as stiff as a statue, he swelled to double his usual proportions, and he sprawled two hours on the floor, foaming at the mouth. He took more medicine of the same kind, and got worse very fast. He swelled more, and he was straightened out stiffer still. Getting a little limber after a while, he [illegible] There was his cough mixture on the counter. He had carried off a bottle of fly poison. He knows now how the flies feel, and can pity them.

—We get an exceedingly disheartening story from Saratoga. It struck the Rev. Mr. Boardman that it would be a good thing to hold a prayer-meeting at the gate of the race-course and he invoked the valuable aid of the Young Men's Christian Association to help him. The day came and the hour, but, alas! there was no meeting! The Young Christians were not to be found at the gate. A frightful rumor announced that they had gone inside, attracted by the worldly vanity of a hurdle race. So poor Mr. Boardman was compelled to give up his meeting, or to hold it somewhere else. We cannot honestly say that we are sorry. There is a place proper for everything, and we are decidedly of opinion that a race-course is no place for a prayer-meeting; nor can we conceive of much good coming of supplications there.

—What a wicked shepherd is here! His name is the Rev. Mr. Sanford, he is of the Methodist persuasion, and he contracted to take care of a flock in Ghent, Ky. He had a nice wife, and wielded his crook for some time very respectably. Then he forged a check for $1,500 and got the cash; then he disappeared from the sacred ranche, and took a lady of his congregation with him, leaving his wife to shift for herself. He soon deserted the woman he had deceived and she returned to Ghent, reported the reverend rascal to be in Indiana. Officers in pursuit traced him to Vincennes, where he had been figuring as an M. D., having there married still another woman and deserted her. He was a shifty scamp, for he was next at Fort Wayne, where he lectured on phrenology and mesmerism having mesmerized another lady out of $500. A very remarkable rogue? The officers are still after him, but we doubt if they catch him.

—A special London dispatch says: The earthquake in the Phillipine Islands on May 1st affected in a terrible manner the small island of Camiguin, five miles from Misanus. For some months previously, especially in March, there was a succession of violent shocks, which opened extensive crevices in the earth. Finally, on May 1st the level plain near the village of Catarwin began gradually to subside, until she tops of houses became level with the surface of the earth. This remarkable phenomenon attracted a large number of people, when suddenly some terrific shocks were felt, and before the thundering vibrations had died away the whole level plain fell in, engulphing one hundred and fifty persons. The plain became the crater of a volcano 1,500 feet wide, and from it smoke, ashes and stones were thrown into the air. A pause till dark succeeded, when there was another explosion, and a rain of fire followed. The woods became ignited, and men and cattle were flying before the flames. The spectacle was frightful in the extreme. The volcano continues to eject stones and earth. Every inhabitant has left the island, which formerly contained a population of twenty-six thousand. Camiguin produced one-tenth of the whole Manilla hemp grown.

THE JEFF DAVIS SCANDAL.

It is Probably true as to the Main Facts.

[Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

CONGRESS HALL, Saratoga July 24.

But very little was known here of the *faux pas* of Jeff. Davis on the Memphis sleeping car. Since the arrival of several distinguished Tennesseans, the scandal has been much talked about. I heard the story from the lips of a well known citizen of Memphis, who gives absolute credence to it. He related all the circumstances connected with the scandalous affair yesterday, in presence of Fernando Wood and several other warm friends of the "lost cause." Indeed, the gentleman who vouches for the story has been a devoted follower and friend of the man that Greeley is bondsman for. The story as related implicates Jeff Davis and a lady of high standing in society, in Memphis, in violating one of the commandments. In a word, the conductor of the train found him in the car berth with the aforesaid lady, at a late hour in the night. The lady had tickets for Nashville, *via* Decatur, and Mr. Davis for Baltimore. The lady went out of her way over one hundred miles, so pleased was she with Jeff. Davis' society, and got off at Chattanooga, where she and the "lost cause" parted company. There is no doubt that the story is true, and the Southern people here have not a word to say, as they feel Jeff. Davis has brought disgrace upon them.

"Well, what will be the result of all this," I asked my Memphis informant.

"Why, Mr.——is a blooded fellow, and he will have to shoot Davis. He can't live in Memphis or Nashville if he don't."

So following close upon this scene will be a drama of blood. Another Othello and Desdemona—Mrs. Fair and Crittenden.

General Buckner, who did the Republic some service at Fort Donelson: Colonel Hunt, late chief ordinance officer of the Southern Confederacy; Judge Phelan, Jeff's bosom friend, and attorney for the "Carolina Life Insurance Company," of which Jeff. himself is President, are here, but have but little to say about the affair.

Major Wicks, the President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and Vice President of Davis' insurance company, is cast down at the misfortune of his personal friend, whose case, with the lady, is now being canvassed before the Memphis Episcopal Church.

"Why don't you deny it, point blank?" asked Colonel Leatherman, late candidate for Governor of Tennessee, of Judge Phelan.

"Because I can't."

"Why?"

"*Because it's true!*"

HAIL STORM.

Crops Destroyed—famense Damage.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Reports of the very destructive hail storm that passed, last week, over portions of Sullivan county, this State, and Wayne and Pike counties in Pennsylvania, are just coming in. In Sullivan county, the towns of Momakating, Thompson, Forrestburg and Bethel suffered severely by the storm, which was accompanied with terrific thunder and lightning and very high winds. Trees were blown down and growing crops cut to the earth, and two or three barns were struck by lightning. Considerable wheat and rye still uncut was totally destroyed. The corn crop has been seriously affected, and as the drouth of the early summer had rendered the hay crop very light, the prospects confronting the farmers of the country is anything but cheering. It is even considered doubtful whether half the stock of the country can be wintered. In Wayne county, Pa., the storm was very violent, the ground in many places being covered from one to two feet deep with hail stones. Farmers were seriously injured. Some fields of corn have been totally destroyed. Hail stones of extraordinary size demolished windows, fruit and garden as well as crops. Three barns were struck by lightning, all of them being just filled with new grain and hay. Some farmers estimate their damage at from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars. Two bridges were also blown down in the northern part of the county. In Sussex county, New Jersey, the storm seems to have been very destructive. In the vicinity of Andover, hail stones fell in immense quantities, and laid on the ground in piles several inces deep after the storm had ceased. Sleigh riding was possible from Freedom to Anderson Hill. The storm made a complete sweep, cutting the corn and oats to pieces, leaving the corn mere stalks and stubble entirely stripped of leaves. The fruits and gardens received lasting injuries and the damage to farmers was very great. Jason Wickham's barn, near Colville, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. The loss was $1,500 independent of contents. The scene on the track of the storm after it had passed was fearful. Fences down, fields of grain riddled, windows demolished, branches of trees and debris of all kinds formed a discouraging sight to the farmer. Up on the Erie Railroad, north of Narrowsburg, the storm did great damage of all kinds.

TURNER HEARD FROM.

Particulars of His Escape.

District Attorney Swoope received from his special officer, sent to continue the search for Turner, the escaped forger, a report, from which he has permitted us to take the following facts: Turner jumped from the train about midway between the rolling mill below Greenville and Shenango Station, at least three quarters of a mile farther north of the railroad crossing. He lay all afternoon concealed in a corn field. About sunset, a little girl, daughter of Levi Bost, came in collision with him in her father's corn field. He called her and appealed to her to help him, promising her his watch if she would get him a file. She called a Mr. Hayes, but he refused to assist him, though he also offered him his watch, and told him that he had been arrested for selling whisky, and that if he could get home he would give bail.

From here he took a northwest direction, and met one Daniel Koppenberger, to whom he appealed for help but was refused. Further on he met Lyons Harnett, who also refused to help him. He went on in the same direction, and since that we have no information.

The little girl states that he was badly bruised, his face and shirt bosom being covered with blood. He cautioned her not to tell any person she had seen him, and she did not tell her father until late in the evening.

The officer sent by the District Attorney is evidently on his track and will do doubt effect his recapture.

—In speaking of the New York riot the London *Times* says:

Now, this sad affair forces upon us one reflection. In America, the Protestants are not landlords, nor the Roman Catholics tenants; no dominant Church has ever been pulled down, nor does any exist to be supported; no ancient walls like those of Derry, or battle-fields like that of the Boyne, recall the memory of ancient conflicts; and no ground of antagonism, either social or political, divides the one faction from the other. If, therefore, Irish party feuds are as implacable in America, as in Ireland and even more sanguinary, it concerns Irishmen to ask themselves whether Irish nature is not more responsible for their origin than English misrule, especially as history attests their prevalence long before the Conquest.

Signs in the Sky.

A religious paper publishes a curious appeal in the following words:

"It is asked of all newspapers, desiring the spread of truth, and the destruction of error, that they publish this request and prayer to Almighty power, that on the three first Sunday nights in October, 1871, there shall appear in the heavens a distinct light in the shape of a great cross;" and furthermore, all good people are urged to pray earnestly for this miraculous sign. The honest enthusiasm which dictates this communication is of course entitled to full respect. There is doubtless some devote Christian who has looked on the wickedness of the world and the obduracy of Mankind until he has lost confidence in the ordinary means for diffusing religious truth. He has seen millions of money and hundreds of lives expended in missions to the heathen, and still the heathen are not converted. Civilized countries have thousands of churches and scores of religions, and still the land is full of murder, lust, fraud, theft, lying, and anger. The pulpit and the printing-press seem, to one who looks so steadily towards the dark side, powerless for anything but evil. God's way of preaching the Gospel proves to be a failure; we must call upon heaven to intervene with miracles and apparitions.

The delusion under which such people labor is worth study. Ever since Christ censured the wicked and adulterous generation which demanded a sign instead of living up to the light already given it, the world has been full of mistaken enthusiasts begging for a suspension of the laws of nature to frighten mankind into doing their duty. They have all history to teach them that the world is not to be converted by marvels in the sky—nay, that those who will not believe the words of the Gospel would still refuse to believe, though one should rise from the dead. The appiration of a cross in the clouds would be a sign less wonderful than many things that are done every day under our eyes, and this is not an age in which people are disposed to interpret as a message of divine import every phenomenon which they are unable to explain. A miracle which spoke no definite truth would leave the skeptical unconvinced of Christianity, just as the unaccountable performances of the medium Home leave us skeptical of Spiritism as a system of religion. Christianity itself is a standing miracle, far greater than crosses in the sky. And is it by any means certain that the Gospel is not getting along pretty well, considering what a world of work the Almighty gave it to do.—*New York Tribune.*

The Fastest Recorded Running Time.

When the colt Longfellow was recently sold to John Harper for about five dollars an ounce, people thought that the price was a rather high one, but when the animal the other day at Saratoga made his mile in 1:40 the opinion was just as general that Mr. John Harper was a very fortunate man. Poor Herzog's time on the Buckeye Course two years ago—a mile in 1:43½—was looked upon as a most wonderful achievement, and when at Lexington last spring Buford's colt Salina knocked off the half second and came round in just 1:43, the "fastest running time on record" was believed to be established for many years to come. Now, however, Kingfisher makes his time in 1:41, and loses the heat by a second to this new wondor of poetic name and practical achievements. If things go in this way we shall hear of a horse before long that will knock off the odd minute and run his mile in the even seconds remaining.

—The descent into the hitherto unexplored pit in the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, was made on Friday last by A. D. Babbitt, a telegraph operator from Michigan. He found bottom at a distance of 198 feet. The descent was witnessed by two hundred guests of the hotel, who welcomed the daring young adventurer back with hearty cheers and congratulations. The rope with which he was lowered into the pit was dangerously cut in several places by the sharp rocks over which it passed.

—This is Erick Pomeroy's red-hot definition of the "new departure:" "Is the Democratic party so cowardly that it must cringe to the Republicans and say, 'We admit that you were right when you imprisoned our brothers, when you outraged our wives, when you hanged our sons, when you made the negro our equal, when you said he should marry our sisters, our daughters and our widows, and be the father of our orphans, rulling our house, managing our property, sleeping in our beds, and kissing those lips we would have thought it an insult for our dearest friend to dream of touching?' The Democratic party must do this at the bidding of the cowardly clique in Ohio called a convention."

EXPLOSION.

Heartrending Scenes—Fifty Persons Killed—One Hundred and Twenty Wounded—Large Numbers Missing.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1871.

The Staten Island ferry boat Westfield, while on the slip at Whitehall, and crowded with passengers, exploded her boiler at 1:20. The concussion was terrific, shattering the forward part of the boat and killing and scalding a great number of people. The hurricane deck was carried overboard and fell over a large number of persons in the water, who were drowned. The scene is beyond description. Men were struck dumb at their loss; wives and little ones and women were distracted, having lost husbands and children, while little children were crying for their parents who were lost. The front of the boiler was suddenly blown out, lodging in the bow, thirty feet distant. The forward part of the boat, upper cabin and all, instantly shivered and split into a thousand pieces. As an eye witness expressed it: "The forward part of the boat was lifted fifty feet in the air, the smoke stack fell down, and then everything was buried in the hold. Passengers, chairs, stools, horses, benches, and life preservers dropped into the hold at the boiler, which poured out a deadly volume. Many persons were blown overboard. A father and mother had their children blown from their arms into the water. In an instant all was alive with men, women and children struggling for life. The after part of the boat, which had escaped the force of the explosion, would have been safe for the uninjured, but they were panic-stricken and leaped overboard without regard of consequences. Captain Ullman, of the New street police, hearing of the explosion, went promptly on board. The fire alarm was sounded. Dr. Shine was at the scene within ten minutes, well provided with medicines and bandages. Cool and collected, he saved several lives by prudence.

—Alex Lovelot, a French Canadian residing with his family on Navy Island, and Edward Bogardus, of Chippewa, in attempting to cross to Navy Island on Wednesday night last, were carried over the Niagara Falls. On Friday remnants of their boats were found below the Falls. Their bodies have not been found. Lovelot leaves a wife and three children.

—In forwarding to the headquarters of the army a letter from Lieutenant Davidson, of the Tenth United States Cavalry expressing a fear of war between the Cheynnes and Klowas, General Sheridan endorses it as follows: Much of what you hear may be set down as Indian talk. It is well known on the plains that the Klowas are the most cowardly and at the same time the most noisy and troublesome of the Indians. I do not anticipate any hostility from notified the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase one million dollars worth of bonds on each Wednesday in August, or five million in all, and sell one million dollars gold on the first, third and fifth Thursdays, and two million on the second and fourth Thursdays in August, or seven million in all.

—What is a carat? The carat is an imaginary weight that expresses the fineness of gold, or the proportion of pure gold in a mass of metal; thus, an ounce of gold is divided into twenty-four carats, and gold twenty-two carats fine is gold of which twenty-two parts out of twenty-four are pure, the other two being silver, copper or other metals; the weight of four grains, used by jewelers weighing precious stones and pearls, is sometimes called diamond weight—the carat consisting of four nominal grains, a little lighter than four grains troy, seventy-four and one-sixteenth carat grains being equal to seventy-two grains troy. The term or weight carat derives its name from a bean, the fruit of an Abyssinian tree, called kuara. This bean, from the time of its being gathered, varies very little in its weight, and seems to have been, from a very remote period, used as a weight for gold in Africa. In India also the bean is used as a weight for gems and pearls.

—A very serious shooting affray occurred in Bonton Co., (Ark.) on the 20th ult., between two families named Reese and Pierce. Six of the latter came to a field where the former were threshing, when one of the Pierces struck a Reese with a pitch-fork. The Reese father then struck Pierce with a shovel, when another Pierce shot him with a pistol and wounded him, he also wounded another Reese and killed a third. A general fight then commenced, in which two others, one on each side, were wounded. The assailants then started on a retreat, when one of the Pierces shot back at the crowd and at the same instant received a shot from one of the Reeses, which killed him. No arrests have been made. The difficulty grew out of some differences between children of the two families while at school.

—President Grant and family will remain at his cottage at Long Branch the remainder of the season, and will, on leaving there, proceed to Washington. The President has abandoned his trip to the West and California, he having been advised by Generals Phil. Sheridan, Sherman and many others, that it is now too late in the season for a satisfactory visit through the West, the crops having all been gathered, and the country being in a barren condition. He has accordingly concluded to postpone the trip until the latter part of the spring of 1872.

New Advertisements.

J. B. SNEAD

Has now in operation a new

SAW AND PLANING MILL
IN FREEDOM, PA.,

Having the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of

FLOORING
SIDING,
LATH, &C., &C.,

and is now prepared to attend to the building and repairing of

Steamboats, Barges, Flats, &c., &c..

Keeping constantly on hand a superior quality of Lumber. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly executed. [aug2-1y.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of J. B. Snead, & Co. having been dissolved by mutual content, on the 1st day of July, 1871, parties indebted to the firm will make payments to John B. Snead, and those having claims against the firm will present the same to John B. Snead for settlement. JOHN B. SNEAD
aug 2-3t JOHN F. BENTEL.

WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. CHILDS & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
H. CHILDS & CO.
133 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

A large stock of Nailed Brogans, for Miners and Farmers. Mens, constantly on hand, which we sell from 10 to 30 cents per pair below the usual market rates. [jy26-3m

WASHINGTON (PENN'A.) FEMALE SEMINARY, offers advantages of health, cheapness, thoroughness, and religious influence. The 9th year opens FIRST WEDNESDAY OF SEPTEMBER—two sessions of five months. For Catalogues address Mrs. S. R. HANNA, Principal, or REV. J. I. BROWNSON, D. D., President of Trustees.
Washington, Pa., July 21, 1871.—jy26-3w.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of William Richards, deceased, late of Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is expected. All those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to Mrs. LUCY A. JOHNSTON, *Adm'x.*
jy12-6w

HENRY LAPP,

Dealer in all kinds of Furniture,

LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAMES,
OF ALL SIZES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Brighton street, above Plow Factor
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. Coffins and Hearse provided at the shortest notice. Having a large stock of all kinds of furniture on hand, and wishing to make room for fall and winter work, I have reduced my prices accordingly. may4-6m

Fruit Can Cement;
SUPERIOR BLACK INK.
TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned is engaged in making a Fruit Can Cement which will be found cheap, durable, and easily applied.

He is also engaged in making a Superior Black Ink, suitable for School and Counting Room purposes. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call at his place of business, near the residence of Hon. Power, Rochester, Pa.
jy12-3m] J. F. SOUTHWICK.

CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS!

SUMMER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

A New Stock of Goods,
OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR
Summer Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere
WILLIAM REICH, Jr.
may4;70;1y Bridgewater, Pa

New Advertisements.

BEAVER SEMINARY & INSTITUTE
Will Open its Fall Session
September 12, 1871.

It has added to its Curriculum, a
Teachers' Course,
Designed especially for Common School Teachers, to whose interest special attention will henceforth be given. Also, a
NORMAL COURSE,
Suitable for those who would make teaching a profession; and fit themselves for the highest grade, or Principalship, of our Union Schools.

Young men are given a **Business Education,** or fitted for **College.**

Send to **Rev. B T. TAYLOR** for the new Catalogue. [jy14-3m

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.

THE NEXT SESSION will open SEPTEMBER 13th, 1871, and will be continued for *five* months.

I have concluded to have *two* sessions in the year, of five months each, instead of three of three months each, as heretofore.

Many of our best schools are returning to this division of time, and with decided advantage to the pupil. It saves nearly a month of time now lost in vacations and arranging of classes, and gives time to complete in one session many studies now interrupted by the three-term arrangement. The cost is the same—a pupil now paying $10, a session for three sessions, will pay $15, a session for two sessions.

A full corps of experienced teachers will be employed, and our aim will be to secure thoroughness in every branch of study. Pupils in music will be received who do not enter as pupils in other branches, and we hope for even more than our usual success in this department for the coming year.

As the Academy has been closed, I will arrange for the accommodation of all boys and young men preparing for business or for College. As we give a choice of studies to those not intending to graduate, teachers, and those intending to teach, can select the branches *especially* needed for their work.

For Catalogue, or Circular, send to
D. H. A. McLEAN, Prin.
Beaver, July 14, 1871.—tf

NEW MAP
OF
BEAVER COUNTY.

AZARIAH WYNN is getting up a Map of Beaver County, Pa., in First-Class Style, showing the location and connection of the Original Surveys, or Depreciation, Population, Reserved, College and Academy Lands, and Local Warrants, Streams, Roads, Township, Schoolhouses, with many of the residents, coal fields and mines with such other data as will help to make said map desirable. The whole map, including a map of Big Beaver River Valley, will be about five feet square, canvassed and mounted.

Maps will be ready for delivery in about six months. [jy12-tf

Orphans' Court Sale.

TWO TRACTS OF VALUABLE LAND IN BEAVER TOWNSHIP. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Henry Baker, dec'd, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, August 26, 1871, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of said decedent, viz:

1st. That certain parcel or tract of land situate in Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by land of Daniel W. Baker, east by lands of John Davis and William Springer, south by land of Frank Haw, and west by land of Daniel Baker, containing forty acres of land, more or less; about 23 acres whereof are cleared and fenced. There are on the said premises an orchard of young fruit trees, a good two story frame dwelling house, nearly new, a frame barn and other out buildings.

2nd. That certain parcel or tract of land situate in the same township, bounded on the north by lands of John G. Baker, east by lands of Samuel Zimmerly, south by lands of Michael Baker, and west by lands of Bruce Baker, containing 66 acres of land more or less, about forty acres of which are cleared and fenced. There being on the premises last aforesaid a good young orchard, containing about 50 fruit trees, a log dwelling house, &c., &c.

The above described lands are fertile and well watered, and are very desirable for farming purposes.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments from the date of said confirmation, with legal interest thereon from the same time.
DANIEL PIGLEY, *Adm'r.*,
jy19-3w] New Sheffield, Beaver county, Pa

PROPOSED
AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Sec'y. of the Commonwealth.
Office Sec'y. of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburgh, July 5th, '71.
July19-3m.

$1,000 REWARD!

A reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid to any Physician who will produce a medicine that will supply the wants of the people better than the article known as

DR FAHRNEY'S
Celebrated Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

It must be a better Cathartic a better Alterative, a better Sudorific, a better Diuretic, a better Tonic, and in every way better than the Panacea-s. No matter how long it has been in use or how lately discovered. Above all it must not contain any filthy NOT PURELY VEGETABLE.

$500 REWARD!!

A reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid for a medicine that will permanently cure more cases of Costiveness, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headache, Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Tape Worms, Boils, Tumors, Tetters, Ulcers, Sores, Pains in the Loins, Side and Head and *Female Complaints* than

DR FAHRNEY'S
BLOOD CLEANSER OR PANACEA,

which is used more extensively by practicing physicians, than any other popular medicine known.

Prepared by D. FAHRNEY & Bro., & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal. and 84 and 86 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS
oct.11;'70;1y

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of David McCready, late of the borough of Bridgewater, in said county, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on the premises, in Sharon, on

*Saturday, September 2nd., 1871

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Aug. 2d, 1871.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines.	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	5 00	5 00	9 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	6 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	40 00
1 column,	20 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00

special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, AND
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co, 37 Park Row, New York, are the *sole* agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 8.22; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Fast Line, 9.37.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 8.03 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.15 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.30 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.32 a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m.; Erie exp. 4.10 p. m.; Chicago exp. 6.09 p. m.; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 8.25 a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.55 p. m.; New Castle accom. 4.20 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.43 p. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 7.35.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notices—J. M. McCreery & Co.
Special Notice—Normal School, Edinboro.
Special Notice—S. & J. Snelburg.
Special Notice—Drs. Oldshue.
Special Notice—M. Schiff.
New Advertisement—J. B. Snead.
Scholarship for sale—Inquire at this office.
Dissolution—J. B. Snead & J. B. Bentel.

We are pleased to learn that the new wire ferry across the Ohio river, erected by Jesse Smith, esq., is a complete success, and that the people generally are delighted with the enterprise.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—We sell none but triple plate. Send for drawings and prices.—Goods sent C. O. D. if desired. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet1y

Editorial District Convention.—The Waynesburg, (Greene Co.) *Republican* seconds our motion for a convention to be held soon of the editors of the 24th Pa. District, and hopes that a call will be issued for that purpose. What do the rest of the fraternity think of the proposition?

WATCH REPAIRING.—If your watch is out of order, send it to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, Pittsburgh. It will be repaired in time at reasonable charges. All work warranted. jet1y

Prof. T. H. Douglass of Brigewater, and well-known in this vicinity as a successful school teacher, has been elected Principal of the 23d Ward Public School, Pittsburgh. Mr. D., will remove to Pittsburgh in a short time. The well-wishes of his numerous friends in this county will go with him to his new home.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after May 6th, and until the 1st of September, the County Commissioners will meet at their office, in the borough of Beaver, only on Saturday of each week. [may6tf] JOHN M'GOUGH, *Clerk.*

FOR SALE.—A scholarship in the Iron City College, Pittsburgh, Pa., can be had on very moderate terms on application at the ARGUS office. Any young man desirous of obtaining a knowledge of book keeping, &c., will find it to his advantage to purchase the scholarship here referred to. [Aug2-tf.

For the newest and latest novelties in Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the lowest prices, go to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Mrket street, Pittsburgh jet-1y

The Waynesburg *Messenger* says: Sacked wool in large quantities continue to pass through our town en route for the east. On Friday last we noticed an unusually large number of teams laden with this staple on its way to the river for shipment. We would suppose from the amount already shipped that the clip for the present year has been pretty nearly all bought up in this county—the upper end of it at least.

THE latest and best styles of Jewelry, in all its various branches, to be found at *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh jet-1y

The New Castle *Journal* says: We have been informed that Rev. Hays, of the Catholic Church in this city, was waylaid on Friday night last on the old Shenango Bridge, a pistol pointed, and his money demanded, but, as he happened to have a similar weapon himself the case was compromised by his taking charge of his assilant and leading him to the light, when he discovered that it was one of his own flock.

WATCHES, WATCHES.—The most complete line in the city of Pittsburgh, and all the necessary attachments to be had of *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market St., Pittsburgh. jet-1y

Free Ferry.—The people of Beaver Falls are moving in the matter of establishing a free Ferry across the Beaver River, at that place. The western landing will be a short distance above the Paper Mill, on lands known as the Braden farm, and the eastern on land of N. P. Fetterman, esq., and others. The Ferry will be of great importance and convenience to both town and country.

WE invite our friends to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Orders carefully and promptly filled. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-1y

Ziegler's *Democratic Herald*, comes to us greatly enlarged and improved. It is one of the largest and best printed country papers in the State. Uncle Jake has a large head, heart and paper; and, barring his politics, there is no one whose prosperity we would more gladly welcome. His paper gives unmistakeable evidence of a determination to deserve well of his party and the public, and we doubt not it will receive a large increase in its circulation.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—American Clocks in full stock, newest styles, lowest prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh jet-1y

The Waynesburg *Messenger* plaintively remarks, Money is scarce in this county. What is the cause of this dearth? We would suppose the great number of horses, cattle and hogs, and the vast quantities of wool and grain that are being bought up within the limits of the county, would have a tendency to throw out the "greenbacks" and make them comparatively flush, for a time at least. But in this we seem to be sadly at fault. What is the reason of this?

STERLING SILVER.—Sterling Silver, Table Ware and presentation pieces. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-1y

Runaway.—A horse attached to the wagon of M. T. Kennedy & Co., Fallston, ran off last week, injuring a son of Mr. Kennedy severely. The young man was attempting to manage or control the animal at the time of the accident. The extent of his injuries are not known.

School Journal.—The Pa. *School Journal*, published by J. P. Wickersham & Co., Lancaster, is now among the first educational Journals of the country. It is the organ of the State Teachers' Association, and the official organ of the School Department. Boards of Directors are encouraged to subscribe for it; and it should be in the hands of every teacher in the county and the State. We are requested to state that Superintendent Fields will receive subscribers for the Journal during his annual tour of examintions in the county. This is a favorable opportunity to receive a first-class educational Journal.

Border Claim Appointment.—

Governor Geary has appointed Daniel W. Thrush, esq., of Shippensburg, attorney for the border raid claims, for the counties of Bedford and Fulton.

M. W. M'Alarney, esq., of Harrisburg, has been appointed attorney to represent the Commonwealth in the matter of border claims for damages, for the counties of Cumberland and Perry, and John Mitchell, of Cumberland county as clerk.

List of Grand Jurors for September Sessions, 1871.

Thompson, W A for'n, Hopewell township
Boots, Edmund, North Sewickley twp
Boyd, James, Hookstown township
Borin, John, New Sewickley twp
Coovert, R P, Fallston borough
Darrah, Thomas L, Rochester borough
Elder, Stewart, South Beaver township
Furner, Baronet, Independence township
Gonach, Robert jr., Independence township
Hirlet, Jonathan, Big Beaver township
Knapper, William, Economy township
Madden, Montgomery, Darlington township
Morgan, Thomas, New Brighton borough
Matheny, John D, Freedom borough
Mauser, James, Franklin township
Mounter, Christian sr., Bridgewater borough
McKinley, Andrew, Beaver Falls borough
Reed, Isaac, Hanover township
Stiles, Hyman, Phillipsburg borough
Small, S J, Bridgewater borough
Scott, John, Raccoon township
Swaney, John, Greene township
Wiley, John, North Sewickley twp
Small, Thomas, Brighton township

List of Petit Jurors for September Term, 1871.

FIRST WEEK.

Townsend, Erlin, New Brighton borough
Irvin, Jonathan, Harmony township
Brady, Robert, Brighton township
Williams, S B, Ohio township
Blake, Matthias, Bridgewater borough
Scott, Robert W, Hopekell township
Moulter, Oliver, Hochester township
Hardford, D P, South Beaver township
Eaton, Isaac, Greene township
Cooley, William, Freedom borough
Chapman, Louis, Big Beaver township
Mckee, John, Hopewell township
Kirk, Adam, North Sewickley twp
Ingram, John, New Brighton borough
Fisher, Henry, Philipsburg borough
Bentel, Philip, Freedom borough
Cotterly, Andrew, Harmony township
Steinbaggh, John, New Sewickley twp
Mitchell, Samuel, South Beaver township
Stephenson, G C, Beaver Falls borough
White, Burns, Darlington township
Patterson, James, Beaver Falls borough
Gourley, Samuel, Brighton township
Swearingen, Samuel, Hanover township
Thompson, J K, Pulaski township
Kane, James, Darlington township
Smart, John, Darlington township
Vance, John B, Frankfort borough
Scott, B F, Rochester borough
Lanehart, J D, Hanover township
Appleton, Joseph, Industry township
Hamilton, G W, Beaver borough
McCarter, Robert, Freedom borough
Harsha, James, Industry township
Cable, John H, Rochester borough
Johnston, James W, Moon township
Graham, Robert, South Beaver township
Neely, James, Baden borough

SECOND WEEK.

Kittlewood, John, Pulaski township
Ramsey, Thomas, Beaver Falls borough
Grindel, M W, Phillipsburg borough
Sterling, William, Greene township
McClaine, William, South Beaver township
Russell, Albert, Borough township
Warnock, David, North Sewickley twp
McMillin, Andrew, New Brighton borough
Gallop, Frederick, Raccoon township
Gardner, Alexander, North Sewickley twp
Hazen, Joseph, North Sewickley twp
Rambo, George M, Raccoon township
Wilson, F S, Franklin township
Mahood, John, Hopewell township
Barnes, Levi, Beaver borough
Fisher, Daniel, Bridgewater borough
Klein, Jacob, Marion township
Dawson, Daniel, Ohio township
Campbell, Thomas, Fallston borough
Leland, Wesley, New Brighton borough
Hall, John, Hanover township
Brobst, John K, Harmony township
Torrence, James, Hanover township
Standish, Levi, Hanover township
Speed, John B, Freedom borough
Peirsol, S H, Bridgewater borough
Morrison, Alexander, Frankfort borough
Edgar, John, Fallston borough
Huffman, David, Independence township
Harbison, Robert, Big Beaver township
Dawson, Harrison M, Georgetown borough
Miller, David, North Sewickley twp
Newton, Robert, Beaver Falls borough
Crail, L L H, Raccoon township
Barclay, W F, New Brighton borough
Stone, D F, Bridgewater borough
Hayes, Robert, Greene township
Bigger, Thomas, Hanover township

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper headed, "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. jun22ly

A Stack of Wheat Destroyed by Fire.—

A few days ago, a son of Mr. Isaac Morgan, of Brighton township, shot a chicken while perched on a stack of wheat belonging to his father. In a few minutes afterwards the stack was discovered to be on fire, and not being able to subdue the flames, it was burned to the ground.—The stack contained about one hundred dozen of wheat.

WALTHAM WATCHES.—Being Agents for the sale of these Watches in the City of Pittsburgh, we are confident of our ability to please in styles and prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh jet-1y

William Martin, an old and respected citizen of Perry township, Fayette county, whilst mowing on Thursday last was thrown from the machine and his left hand cut so badly near the joint of the wrist that it was necessary to amputate it above the wrist joint.

READ, consider and remember, that the balance of the summer stock of clothing at S. & J. Snelburg's, on Broadway, will be sold at reduced rates, as they are bound to put in a heavy fall stock. Those contemplating purchasing a good winter suit or, overcoat, should bear in mind that they can save at least twenty per cent. by buying from the above firm in Geo Brighton

Watering Resorts.—The attractions that draw so many people to watering places in the hot season are thus poetically enumerated:

Some come to partake of the waters,
That sensible old-fashioned elixer,
And some to dispose of their daughters,
And some to dispose of themselves.

Some come to squander their treasure,
And some for their fonds to improve,
And some from mere love of pleasure,
And some for the pleasure of love

Some come to see what is old,
And some to learn what is new;
But most—it is plain to be told—
Come here because other folks do!

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, at Edinboro, is the best place for the young people of Western Pennsylvania to obtain an education. Its advantages are surpassed by no similar institution known to us.

Colorado River Explorations.—

A correspondent at Oil City, writing to the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of last Thursday says:

Captain Adams, of Beaver, lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association of Oil City last Thursday evening, on the subject of the features of the canons of the Colorado river and the resources of the country west of the Rocky Mountains. He gave a glowing account of the wild scenery of the canons, and of the perilous descent of the river between walls of rock 3,000 feet high. He paid a fitting tribute to Thaddeus Stevens, Secretary Stanton, Horace Greely, Senator Nye and others who encouraged and assisted him in his perilous undertaking. He also alluded to the injustice done him by Major Powell, who made only a partial tour of the dangerous route, yet appropriated all the honors to himself.

WE advise all young people who intend going from home to school, to go to the *State Normal School* at Edinboro. It is cheap, thorough and practical.

Troubles of a Showman.—Forepaugh's Menagarie, an institution, which has exhibited in Beaver on several occasions got into pecuniary trouble while exhibiting at Athens, Ohio, a short time ago. Mr. Forepaugh come in contact with the legal authorities in this manner: Twenty years ago a man named White procured a judgment against Forepaugh in Philadelphia, for about seven thousand dollars, which was never collected. With interest, the judgment now amounts to nearly twenty thousand dollars, and at Athens measures were taken to collect it. Forepaugh has given such security as enables him to go on with the show.

PERSONS desiring to attend school should write for the catalogue of the State Normal School. Address J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa.

Small Pox.—In our paragraph relative to the Small Pox, in North Sewickley, in the last ARGUS, it was stated that 'doubts were entertained of the recovery of nearly all who were attacked;" instead of referring simply to the case of Dr. J. M. Witherow. We find the correction in the last *Beaver County Press*, and are happy to know the contagion is neither so prevalent nor so virulent as we were led to suppose. Dr. Witherow we regret to state, died on Saturday last. We were informed, on Monday last that all the other cases have recovered, leaving the place entirely free from contagion.

Struck by Lightning.—

On Friday last, Coroner West, of Pittsburgh, held an inquest on the remains of Charles Miller, who was killed, Thursday, evening by lightning near Dixmont station on the Fort Wayne Railroad. It seems that just as the storm commenced he started out from the residence of his employer, Mr. Snyder, to go back some distance into the woods to feed some stock.

The storm was very severe in the neighborhood, and as he did not return, no alarm was felt, as it was supposed he had sought shelter. After it had passed and he still made no appearance, search was instituted, which resulted in the discovery of his dead body lying at the foot of a tree which had been struck with lightning. The body was partially purple when found. It was two hours after the storm before the body was found.

The jury returned a verdict of "struck by lightning." Deceased was a young man of about nineteen years of age, and highly esteemed in the community where he was known.

Serious Accident.—Francis Blount, Proprietor of the "Blount House," New Brighton, on Sunday night of last week, fell from the third-story window of his house, to the ground; sustaining such injuries as renders his recoverery doubtful.

On July 20th, Stephen Evans, an employee on the line of the A. V. Railway, was buried alive near Fosser Station. He was engaged in making an excavation in the hill, and a large body of earth suddenly fell in upon him, burying him completely. When the earth was removed from his body life was extinct.

A Wonderful Ride.—Says the East Brady *Independent*: On Tuesday morning last, on the arrival of the Night Express, a horse, with buggy, belonging to McFadden's livery stable, in Brady's Bend, was tied back of the depot. The whistle of the locomotive frightened the animal, and breaking the strap it ran forward across the track and in front of the engine. Horse and buggy were caught by the cowcatcher, and, strange to say, were carried nearly half a mile, the horse escaping without a scratch, while the hind wheels of the buggy were broken but very little. It was a remarkable incident, as well as a most remarkable escape.

Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people! Don't shut up your house lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearts, lest a hearty laugh should shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there! If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without when they come home at night. When once home is regarded as only a place to eat and drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degredation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not find it at their own hearthstones it will be sought at other, and, perhaps, less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant sprits of your children; half an hour of merriment around the lamp and firelight of a home blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day; and the best safeguard they can take with them in the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic circle.

From Meadville Daily Republican, May 3, 1871.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—This school at Edinboro, Pa., is under the charge of Prof. J. A. Cooper, a graduate of Yale College. He deserves the confidence of all who wish for an education that combines discipline with accurate knowledge of all the main branches of a sound vigorous, English education.

1st. The Principal, Professor Cooper, has a genius for governing and teaching. He has able, earnest assistant teachers, who know how to teach the old subjects by new methods, combined simplicity, clearness, and precision.

2d. Any young man or woman can have in this school, the means of culture and growth in any department of study they may desire.

3d. The cost of living is reasonable. The place is fitted for the "still air of delightful studies."

4th. There is a healthy religious tone in the school, and in the town.

5th. The young men and women who are at present in the school, are healthy, vigorous, full of faith and hope. It gladdens one's heart to see nearly two hundred young men and women without glasses, without kid gloves, looking as if they came from the farms and shops, with the glow, beauty, and health on their faces, and indicated in their forms.

This school is doing a great and noble work. It builds up the state; and virtue and knowledge helps forward a better civilization. May its reputation and usefulness never be less. H. P. CUTTING.

Meadville, Pa., May 3, 1871.

"Printer Wanted."—We copy the following very sensible article from the *Northwest*, the editor of which is sound and knows whereof he speaks:

"This heading meets our eye every few days, in both city and country exchanges. 'One competent to take charge of an office' is the usual specification in the country newspaper. There are few such printers to be found. They are not 'on the tramp.' They seldom answer such advertisements, because they have no difficulty in finding work where they are known. A 'good printer,' and one that can be depended on, is a rare animal. A boy of fifteen goes into an office, learns the boxes, and is taught the mystery of 'counting copy.' He acquires a little speed, gets the big head, has a fuss with his employer, quits the office and starts on a 'tramp' as a full-fledged journeyman printer. The country is overrun with such fellows. They meet with rebuffs, become discouraged, reckless and dissipated, and thus bring odium not only on themselves, but the ars which they falsely claim to represent—for one of those roving botches comes in contact with hundreds of people, while the stay-at-home, competent workman is known to but few—and the public have made up their verdict that printers, as a class, are a graceless set of scamps. The fault is as much with the employers as the employes. When publishers resolve to employ no runaway apprentices, boys will not run away after a few months at the case, and none will start on a tramp until they are competent to take charge of an office."

Corner Loafing.—It is very mysterious, the propensity which some men and boys have to stand like sentinels at the street-corners. In some towns they put on a clean shirt for the corner on Sunday, as good Christians do for church. Connecticut, weary of this corner loafing, has forbidden it by statute. The loafer there must move on, and, moreover, if while at his corner he addresses to any passer-by, indecent or insulting language, he is to be fined $7. The same penalty is to be demanded though the language aforesaid be addressed to nobody in particular. For the luxury of standing and swearing he must pay. It will be safe only for him to stand and swear in a back yard. If we can get any one to "second the motion" we will move that this Connecticut law be extended to Pennsylvania; and particularly to the town of Beaver. Its faithful execution here would do no little toward filling our borough treasury.

A Store Broken Into in Beaver.—

On last Thursday night the store of Mr. Thos. Allison of this place was broken into and the drawers relieved of what change had been left in them the evening before. The change amounted to $4 or $5. The robber or robbers made their way into the store through the narrow window over the front door, and once inside, they lit a lamp and went at will through the room. They were evidently looking for money, and finding none, opened a back door of the room and left. These frequent thefts in and about Beaver, and no arrests and punishments, raise the suspicion that "the times are out of joint" here. We know of two of three instances in this place where thieves have been pointed out to officers of the law, and nothing was done with them further than to oblige them to return the property stolen in one instance, and in another, an equivalent in money given to the person robbed of his goods. If this way of enforcing the law, punishing criminals and protecting the community is persevered in, what will Beaver finally come to? is a question that puzzles a good many of its inhabitants.

Special Correspondence of the Beaver Argus.

Tionesta—Scenery—New County —Court House—Court—Trouting, &c., &c.

TIONESTA, July 29th, 1871.

This town is beautifully located on the left bank of the Allegheny, one hundred and fifty miles above Pittsburgh.

The Tionesta Creek enters the Allegheny just below the town. For forty or fifty miles from its mouth, this creek has been lined with lumber mills which have been gradually reaching farther up and to the right and left for their supplies of pine timber. This supply not only on the Tionesta, but also on the Clarion and upper Allegheny stretching up into the state of New York will be almost entirely exhausted in another decade, so that we shall be obliged to look elsewhere for our framing timber as we are already doing for our other descriptions of lumber or use hemlock of which on some of these streams there are still large quantities.

We are stopping at the hospitable and beautiful home of our esteemed friend, H. H. May, esq., one of the successful lumbermen of this section. His mills are located about ten miles up the Tionesta from which he floats all his lumber to Louisville, Ky. There are large quantities of timber and of boards lying along its banks awaiting the "June rise" which failed to come for them as it did for our coalboatmen.

This town, with other portions of Venango county, got themselves annexed to the "Old Forest" county, which was rightly named, absorbed it and became the county seat some four years since. The have a new Court House—a fine and imposing brick structure, overlooking the valley and commanding a view of the river above and below in its beautiful meandering among these miniature mountains, wooded down to the water's edge. In former visits to this town I have been struck with its beauty of situation, but never before as now have I had the opportunity of viewing its picturesque scenery from different "stand points" for miles above and below. How I wish that our photographer Ness, with his camera and skill in taking stereoscopic views might visit this portion of the Allegheny, and add to his list of beautiful glimpses of American Scenery.

An adjourned court is in progress here, presided over by Judge Trunkey of Franklin, a very pleasant and clear-headed legal gentleman. This session was ordered mainly for the purpose of disposing of a heavy "oil case," involving some hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars. The case had been arbitrated and has now been removed to Pittsburgh for trial in November.

If I could do the subject justice I should like to give you an account of some of our fishing excursions, but fear to attempt it. However, I may add that my friend and myself, with horse and buggy, set out for the little Tionesta Creek about three miles distant. To begin with, when a mile or so away, we discovered that we had forgotten our tackle but were cheered as we were returning by meeting a faithful messenger who had discovered the oversight bearing the missing tackle. With no further encounters having cut our poles, tied on our lines, and dug the banks over pretty thoroughly for some less than a quarter of a mile we found a couple of stray fish worms and proceeded to "business." You must understand, Mr. Editor, that this is a rattlesnake country and our courage had oozed out considerably on being told by a couple of men we met, that it was a capital day to get right on to them without any warning. At first moving the ferns and underbrush with my pole to startle the reptiles from my path, I proceeded though not in a very high state of enjoyment, as you may well imagine. I saw this would not do and making up my mind that I was not born to be squelched by the bite of a rattlesnake, I gave my attention to trouting. One solitary chub of moderate size dangled gracefully on our line and was secured for bait, as the supply of worms was exhausted. First went one fin, then another, then the back fin, then the tail, but must I confess it as a warning to the disciples of Isaac Walton who would visit the little Tionesta for trout—the trout did not come not a single spotted beauty were we permitted to lift from the limpid brook at our feet? Nor did any sucker or sturgeon or bass or shiners or any more chubs even take hold of our hook. Yet it was in good order and was replenished from time to time with sundry portions of that solitary chub.

It was with weary feet and "fisherman's luck," that we wended our way buggyward that afternoon, my friend with a few trout and suckers and I with my chub minus fins, minus back fin, minus caudal appendage. Not disheartened I determined the next day to "go for" bass and pike, but, alas! returned quite as much in disgust with my "luck" bassing and piking as trouting. With my friends Dr. W. F. Hunter, a prominent physician of this place; Ed. Lathey, esq., a promising young lawyer of Erie; and Mr. A. B. Kelly, an alumnus of Jefferson College, and one of the best business men of this section; I have spent a delightful time and regret that duty calls elsewhere.

Yours, &c.
RAMBLER.

A "Muss" on one of the up trains between Rochester and Pittsburgh, last week, served as a text for a good deal of talk in this vicinity. The particulars as given by a prominent employe of the railroad to a gentleman of this place are substantially as follows: On the afternoon train to Pittsburgh on the C. & P. Railroad there were two baggage cars. When the train left Rochester Cook Hall of Beaver got aboard the train and took a seat in one of the baggage cars and commenced reading a newspaper. At about this time a passenger handed the baggage master a valise, requesting that it be taken care of, and receiving a check for it in return. After the train had proceeded a while, the baggage master went into the second baggage car to attend to his duties there, and on his return Hall was missing. After a while, however, the baggage master missed the valise which the passenger had given him at Rochester, and not being able to find it, he hunted up the owner and told him what had occurred. The two believing that the valise had been stolen started through the train to search for it, and on finding Hall discovered the valise in his possession, covered with a newspaper and the check taken off and in his pocket. The baggage master at once accused him of theft. After the passing of some words between the baggage master and Hall, they all three retired to the baggage car. Here the baggage master renewed his charge of theft, and on Hall's replying in an insulting manner the baggage master knocked him down, we believe twice, and would finally have thrown him out of the car door had not the owner of the valise interfered in Hall's behalf. It is well that he did for the train was running at the time at the rate of about 30 miles per hour, and under the new thoroughfare system would have saved his life if he had gone out under such circumstances. The contents of the valise are reported to have been worth $75 or $80. Here the matter rests.

Conundrums for the Curious.—

What have you to expect at a hotel?—Imposition.

Why is the sun like a good loaf?—Because it is light when it rises.

What is that which is so brittle that if you named it you are sure to break it?—Silence.

What is it that goes up the hill and down the hill, and yet never moves?—The road.

What does a grocer do with all his things before he sells them?—Gives them a weigh.

What drink should sailors be fond of?—Port.

Why should the Speaker of the House wear spectacles?—Because so many attempts are made to "catch his eye."

Why is Mr. Disraeli always greeted with the sight of his last novel in the House of Commons?—Because he can not take his seat without seeing Lowe thars ("Lothair").

What is the difference between an egg shell and a physician?—One is MT, and the other is M. D.

When is a member of Congress like a dying sinner?—When he dreads approaching dissolution.

What drink is suitable for gardeners?—Shrub.

Which is the most appropriate drink for fops?—Spruce.

When is a theatrical manager like an astronomer?—When he discovers a new "star."

Why are young ladies so partial to sunset and twilight?—Because they are daughters of Eve.

That Problem Again.—In the ARGUS of July 12th J. H. C. proposes for solution the following problem:

There was a pole 125 feet high, standing on level ground when, off so that its top rested on the ground, one-fifth of its length distant from its foot at the surface, the two parts meeting at the point of breaking. At what distance from the ground was the pole broken?

When I first saw this, it seemed so plain and simple that I thought its solution might be left to the boys; but when I observed, in the last ARGUS, the article of G. L. E. in regard to it, and the "quiries" proposed, I concluded to send you the following solution, which may also answer the "quiries" of G. L. E.

It is obvious that the mathematical figure, made by the broken pole, is a right-angled triangle whose base (by the question) is one-fifth of the height of the pole, or 25 feet, and the sum of the perpendicular and hypothenuse is the whole height of the pole—125 feet. The solution of the problem depends upon three principles in mathematics, no less applicable to arithmetic than to algebra and geometry: 1st. In any right-angled triangle the square of the hypothenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. 2d. The product of the sum and difference of any two numbers is equal to the difference of their squares. And 3d. Half the sum of any two numbers plus half their difference is equal to the greater of the two numbers, and half the sum minus half their difference is equal to the less. Applying these principles: It is plain that the square of the base is equal to the difference of the squares of the other two sides, (Prin. 1), and is therefore equal to the product of their sum and difference (Prin. 2d). Consequently, dividing the square of the base (625) by 125—the sum of the other sides—will give the difference of these sides, (5). Then, having the sum and difference of the sides, by Prin. 3d, we have $\frac{125}{2} + \frac{5}{2} = 65$ feet, the hypothenuse, or greater side; $\frac{125}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = 60$ feet, the less, or perpendicular required.

Proof—$(65)^2 - (60)^2 = (25)^2$, and $65 \times 60 = 125$.

The above problem may also be solved by the old rule of "Double Position" which, though ignored by most modern arithmeticians, is very useful and convenient for solving problems which (like this) belong properly to algebra.

Will G. L. E. now perform his promise?

R.

Another Solution of the Pole problem is as follows: I see nothing defective in the statement except that it should have been stated that the pole was perpendicular to the level ground. This is taken for granted. Use H. P. and B. for hypothenuse, perpendicular and base. P. and H. are 125 feet, and B. 25 feet—"one-fifth of its length." The product of the sum of any two numbers by their difference is equal to the difference of their squares. For instance, take 12 and 8. Their sum is 20, their difference is 4, and the product of these is 80. From the square of 12 subtract the square of 8 and the difference is 80.

In every right-angled triangle the sqr. of H. is equal to the sq. of P. plus the sq. of B. Then the sq. of B. is equal to the difference of the sqs. of H. and P. In the example, the sq. of B. [25 ft.] is 625. The sum of H. and P. 125 ft. multiplied by their difference must be equal to the difference of their sqs., that is, equal to the square of B—625. Then divide this product, 625, by the factor 125, and the quotient, 5, is the difference between H. and P. From their sum, 125, subtract this difference—5—and the sum, 120, is twice the perpendicular, which is therefore 60 feet. To this, add the difference, 5, and the hypothenuse is 65 feet.

I could solve the example in half this space, but I have tried to make it clear to every tyro in arithmetic. The *shortest* solution is this: The base being 1-5th the sum of the other sides, the 1-5th of itself—which in this example is 5—will be the difference of the other sides. Their sum and difference given, find as above, the perpendicular, which is the height of the break. In a right-angled triangle, whatever fractional part one of the *legs* is of the sum of the other sides, that part of itself is the difference of those sides.

M.

More on that Pole.—In the ARGUS of July 26th., we noticed a communication concerning an example, inserted by J. H. C., of Smith's Ferry, signed G. L. E. Now this Mr. G. L. E. claims that "this problem is an old one, and has been presented to the public, at intervals, with a varying length of the pole, from time immemorial;" still he asks four brief questions before undertaking the arduous task of performing it. Well as our mathematical friend seems so anxious to satisfy the inquiring public with a solution, we will just say that directions for performing it, will be given with pleasure, as the problem does not involve so many difficulties and so much mental labor that it would require a Pythagoras or Euclid to explain it.

Answers to the questions of G. L. E.:

1st. Suppose you look at a right-angled triangle.

2d. Count the sides and find out their names.

3d. Could you find one side having three sides given?

4th. There is.

Now Mr. Mathematician as you have examined the sides of the figure, let X represent the perpendicular, 125 minus X the hypothenuse, and one-fifth of 125 (or 25) the base. What is the value of X?

J. H. C.

John Reynolds, the oldest and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Meadville, died in that place on Sunday last, in the 90th year of his age. He had resided there for upwards of sixty years, and was closely identified with every public enterprise calculated to promote the growth and improvement of the place. His funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, during which business was entirely suspended.

The New Castle *Journal* says: On Saturday night last, Mr. Thos. Gillespie of Union tp., was taken suddenly ill when starting up stairs to bed, and died on Sunday morning, it is supposed from heart disease. Mr. G. was one of the early settlers of this neighborhood, and was highly respected.

Sudden Death.—

Mr. James Ramsey, an old citizen of the county, and for a number of years past collector of tolls at the bridge between Bridgewater and Rochester, died very suddenly at his residence in Bridgewater, on last Friday evening (July 29th). His illness was only of one or two days' duration. The malady of which he died is supposed to have been heart disease. Mr. Ramsey was 71 years of age. In his decease his wife has lost a faithful husband, his children an indulgent parent, and the community one of its honest and respectable members.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Beaver Argus.

The Church.—Hymenus and Philetus and Alexander whom Paul delivered to satan that they might learn not to blaspheme, overthrew the faith of some, &c. But, nevertheless, says Paul, 2d Tim., ii. xix, "The foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, the Lord knoweth them that are his; and, let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity." All that make a profession of Christianity ought to take especial care that their lives may answer their light, their practices correspond with their profession. Christianity being not a speculative science, but a practical art of holy living. As the true Israelites were to separate themselves from the tents of those wicked men, Korah, Dathan and Abiram, so the members of the Church at Ephesus were to hold no sort of communion with workers of iniquity. *Pride, ambition*, and above all, lust of power are bewitching passions in the human heart, and Paul cautions Timothy against these, he being between 30 and 40 years of age, the very age in which ambition and the love of power generally prevail. Dr. Clark says, "Carnal pleasures are the sins of youth; ambition and the love of power the sins of middle age; covetousness and carking cares the crimes of old age. St. Lucian when asked by his persecutors, "Of what country art thou?" replied, "I am a Christian." "What is your occupation?" "I am a Christian." "Of what family?" "I am a Christian." He cannot be honored with the name Christian, who dishonors, by iniquity, Christ, the author of the name. Christ's supreme divinity and Godhead is the foundation against which the gates of hell shall not prevail. Doubting implies ignorance; denial blasphemy.

M. K. J.

Beaver County Ministerial Association.—On July 27th at 7½ o'clock, p. m., pursuant to adjournment the Ministerial Association convened at Dr. McLean's Ladies' Seminary, in Beaver, was opened with prayer by Rev. C. C. Riggs, D. D. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The Committee appointed to prepare a constitution reported. Various amendments were suggested and the report recommitted The Committee to incorporate the amendments into the Constitution and report it for adoption, at the next regular meeting. The subject for discussion "Do the times require a radical change in the education of the ministry?" was opened by D. H. A. McLean, D. D., with an essay; when all the members present presented their views upon the subject in brief addresses.

The subject chosen for discussion at the next meeting was: "The Church's duty upon the subject of temperance," and Rev. John H. Aughey was appointed essayest.

During the meeting, a member wished to be informed why *tri-annial* meant once in three years, and *tri-weekly* three times a week? Will some one be so kind as to furnish the required information?

The subject chosen for discussion at the next meeting will elicit considerable interest, as we learn that a variety of views are entertained by the members of the association—some believing it to be the duty of the church to advocate total abstinence — others that the church should recommend moderate drinking, either as a duty or privilege, or both. Won't the Devil laugh when he learns that there are ministerial advocates of moderate drinking? Were there no moderate drinkers there would be no drunkards. The 600,000 drunkards in the United States are all from the ranks of the moderate drinkers; not one from the ranks of the total abstinence army. Moderate drinking makes the sale of intoxicating liquors profitable and respectable, and has lived to ruin *all* the drunkards who have perished by this vice, and are beyond the reach of hope and mercy in the the Lake that burneth with fire unquenchable. No heresy so repugnant to common sense or good morals but that some ministers will be found to become its advocates or apologists. Slavery, secession, second adventism, spiritism, Sabbath desecration, wine drinking, beer guzzling, expulsion of the Bible from the school, all find defenders and apologists among the clergy.

The association adjourned to meet in the lecture-room of the Methodist Church, in Beaver, on Thursday, the 10th of August, at 7½ o'clock, p. m.

(Beaver county papers, please copy.)

D. H. A. McLEAN, *President.*
JOHN H. AUGHEY, *Secretary.*

The following essay was read by Rev.

ADDRESS
Of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania.

The Republican party, in appealing once more to the people of this State for their support, points with just pride to its record, and it fearlessly claims the renewed confidence of the people, because it has been faithful to its trust, and is committed to the only line of policy that can secure continued properity to the State and Nation.

The Republicans of this State first carried both branches of the legislature in 1859, and first elected a Governor in 1860. Since then it has held control of the legislative and executive branches of the government until last winter, when the Democrats obtained control, temporarily, of the Senate.

In 1861, when Gov. Curtain came into office, the State Debt, in round numbers, was $40,000,000. Shortly afterwards the Southern Rebellion broke out, and the State was compelled to borrow $3,500,000, to arm the troops and protect our borders, thus adding that much to the State Debt.

In the ten years that have since passed away, this war loan of $3,500,000 has been paid off; the State Debt has been reduced from $40,000,000 to a little over $29,000,000; the three mill tax, which was levied for State purposes on real estate prior to 1861, has been repealed; the tax on professions and occupations has been taken off; the annual contribution of the State to the Public Schools has been greatly enlarged; a system of schools has been built up for the education and support of the orphans of soldiers who died in the war—a noble benefaction—costing over half a million yearly; and the affairs of the State, generally, have been so managed as to secure prosperity to the people.

The Republicans of the nation elected their Presidential candidate in 1860, and succeeded, against many angry threats from the opposition, in putting him in office, in March 1861.

Almost immediately afterwards the government was confronted by an armed rebellion in the South, (openly as well as secretly encouraged by many Democrats in the North, whose sympathies still remain with those who then took arms to overthrow the government,) and was compelled to maintain the honor of the national flag and the integrity of the country at whatever cost; and the four years' war which followed necessarily entailed a heavy debt and burdensome taxation upon the people.

Since the suppression of the rebellion, the country has not only returned to peace but to prosperity. The fears of many that the nation would be bankrupted, her industry paralyzed, and her people ruined, have not been realized. No people ever recovered so steadily and so surely, from the consequences of war, as we have done; and for this recovery from the destructive influences of civil strife we are mainly indebted to the fostering hand held out by the national government to the industries of the people.

Among the necessities growing out of the Rebellion, the National Government found itself compelled to submit to the States for their ratification, three amendments to the Constitution—one (known as the thirteenth) abolishing slavery, another (the fourteenth) securing the rights of citizens to the enfranchized slaves, and prohibiting the repudiation of any part of the national debt, or the payment of any part of the rebel debt, and another (the fifteenth) prohibiting the States from excluding any one from the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

These three amendments having all been duly ratified in the method pointed by the Constitution, are now a component part of that instrument. Their adoption stands as the grandest peaceful achievment of ancient or modern times. No party ever undertook so great a task; and its accomplishment in so short a space of time, is a work of which the Republican party may well feel proud.

To secure the complete protection of these emancipated and enfranchised people is now one of the unquestioned duties of the nation; and no party is so fit to be entrusted with that duty as the party which has done the preliminary work. The party which has hitherto continuously resisted the policy thus established, is not the one now to carry it out.

During the war for suppressing the rebellion, and in carrying out the great measures which have necessarily flowed from it, the Democratic party has continuously been in the opposition. It opposed the adoption of stringent measures to put down the rebellion; the levying of troops to suppress it; the borrowing of money to pay the cost of the war; the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln; the adoption of all the amendments to the Constitution; the reconstruction measures by which the revolted States were brought back into the Union; and, generally, every measure necessary to the successful prosecution of the war or to the successful restoration of peace.

At present, too, it is opposed to the means necessary for raising revenue to pay the interest on the public debt, and secure its steady reduction; is in favor of a semi-repudiation of that debt by paying it in a depreciated currency, if paid at all; is watching for an opportunity to annul the new amendments to the Constitution; and is generally committed to any line of policy which will remit the country to its condition prior to 1860.

It may be urged, here, that the Democratic party of this State, in the ninth resolution of the platform adopted by its late State Convention, has acquiesced in the adoption of the amendments of the Constitution we have referred to, and cannot be now charged with hostility to them. We answer that the acquiescence expressed in that resolution has not itself, been acquiesced in by the rank and file of party. Over one-third of the Convention voted strenuously against it, and the action of the Convention has since been repudiated by many leading men and journals of the party. Besides, whatever acquiescence has been given, has been given sullenly and not heartily—as a matter of policy, springing from party necessity, and not from a conviction of its propriety. Wherever a vote has been honestly given, or voice sincerely raised for this "new departure," it may very properly be regarded as an extorted confession that the Republican party has all along been right in what the Democratic party has steadily opposed; and this confessed, what need is there, or can there be, for the further existence of the Democratic party?

When Gen. Grant came into office, in 1869, he announced his determination to secure the honest and faithful collection of the revenue, the steady reduction of the public debt, and such an abatement in taxation as was consistent with this policy. In the space of little over two years this determination, faithfully adhered to, has resulted in paying off $230,000,000 of the public debt, and in the abolition of nearly all the taxes imposed under previous laws.

In addition to this he has, by his wise and firm foreign policy, succeeded in settling all our outstanding difficulties with Great Britain, in a manner alike honorable and advantageous to us as a people. The treaty, lately ratified by both nations, which removes all causes of quarrel, and establishes peace and amity between them, has commanded the admiration of the civilized world, and placed the United States in the foremost rank among the nations of the earth. This result is one of which every American may justly feel proud.

To continue the Republican party in power is to continue the policy begun, both in State and Nation, of maintaining the policy credit, paying off our debt, reducing taxation, settling international difficulties without bloodshed, and sustaining the great principles involved in the measures necessarily growing out of the war.

To restore the Democratic party to power is to destroy the public credit, pave the way for repudiation, bring in the old tide of corruption, mismanagement and extravagance, and open up anew all the questions involved in the reconstruction of the southern States, now settled upon an honorable basis.

For present proof of this we refer to the consequences flowing from the accidental majority of the Democrats in the State Senate last winter. To that fact we owe a session prolonged to the middle of May, at an extra cost of $100,000; the re-establishment of the forsaken policy of employing extra (and useless) officers in the Legislative bodies and granting them extra pay; an appropriation bill increased beyond all former bounds, to the extent of half a million; the defeat of all measures for calling a Constitutional Convention at an early day to put an end to that curse of our State, *Special Legislation*; and, as if determined to show that this curse should not be removed by their aid, the enactment of the enormous number of 1800 local bills. And this is but a tithe of what we should have had to endure had they had both Houses and the Governor on their side.

A still further proof of the unfitness of that party to be entrusted with power is to be found in the melancholy history of the late riots in New York. In that city the Democrats have undisputed sway, and, through it, in the State. They had the power in their hands to prevent this riot and bloodshed, but they would not use it either at the right time or in the right way. Why? Because the party is possessed of no principle which can lead it to respect the rights of man, be they civil or religious. Its sole idea of rights is derived from the maxim that *might* makes *right*. This was clearly evinced in the debate in our State Senate, in 1869, on the Fifteenth Amendment, in which the Democratic leader in the State scouted the claim that there were any such things as human rights. The idea, he said, was a myth and a humbug.

And this sentiment of the Democratic leader in Pennsylvania has been carried out to the letter in New York. A few thousand men, in the exercise of their Constitutional right to assemble together, inform the authorities of their purpose to parade the streets on a certain day. Another body of men, who always vote the Democratic ticket, and numbering many more thousands, notify the authorities that this parade must not be permitted, and that if it is, they will attack it and disperse it, no matter at what cost of life or limb to the party attacked. The Democratic rulers of New York at once decline to defend the few against the many in the exercise of their Constitutional right; deny that there *is* any such right; yield to the defiance of the mob, because it has might on its side and, at the demand of that mob, forbid the peaceable and law-abiding citizens to assemble together, as the Constitution permits, or to exercise the rights which the law allows.

It is true that at the last hour, when the public indignation had been aroused at this base abandonment of the civil rights of the people, the State authorities stepped in and permitted what the city authorities had previously forbidden; but the mob had already triumphed too far to yield peacefully to this sudden change and the slaughter which followed is attributable solely to the official cowardice which first yielded to a mob it was afterwards unable to control.

It is plain, moreover, that the first act, of prohibiting the parade, was the legitimate outgrowth of the principles controlling the Democratic party, that men have no inherent rights and that *might* alone gives *right*. It brought into view the ferocious claws which, though afterwards withdrawn, the furred foot could not wholly conceal. It was a clear indication of what we may expect throughout the country should the Democratic party ever return to power.

If our civil and religious rights are to be preserved in this country against the attacks of turbulent mobs and the demands of a wild fanaticism they can be preserved only by the party based immovably on a deep regard for Human Rights and Constitutional guarantees; and in the light of these facts we appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to rally to the support of their imperilled Constitutional franchises, and by the defeat of the Democratic party, which has proven itself alike unwilling and unable to uphold them, teach it that the people will bear no yielding to mob violence nor tampering with their constitutional rights, and will never permit the surrender of the citadel they have erected at a bloody cost sacred, now and forever, to *Civil and Religious Liberty*.

RUSSELL ERRETT, *Ch'n.*
EZRA LUKENS,
D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretaries.*
P. M. LYTLE,

DE SILVA.

End of a Wild and Strange Career—Adventures of Dr. Louis De Silva—His Murder on the Plains—A Most Remarkable History.

The St. Jo, Missouri *Herald* gives the following account of the strange career and tragic death of one, who was well known in this city:

Dr. Louis De Silva, *alias* Cardoza, is dead. This fact has already been briefly announced in the papers of this city, but the truth of the announcement has been questioned by many, and doubted by all who were intimate with the wild, devil-may-care subject of the paragraph. Our readers have been kept tolerably well posted as to the Doctor's career up to the time he left this city for Omaha, in February last, in charge of a United States officer, to answer to the military authorities for the alleged crime of desertion from the Federal army.

In the *Herald* of March 7th is a characteristic letter from the doctor, stating that on the 3d of March he jumped from a train of cars while in motion about one hundred miles west of Omaha, *en route* to Fort Sedgwick. He was severely ironed at the time, and broke his leg in the foolish effort to regain his liberty. On the 4th of March he again started for the fort which is in Colorado, 337 miles west of Omaha, and reached the place of his destination March 8. The particulars which we now relate were obtained by Mr. W. A. Thomson, formerly our local editor, from a private in the same company to which De Silva belonged, Mr. John D. Privett, of Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, who was present when De Silva was killed, and who passed through here Friday on the steamer Emile Le Barge, having received an honorable discharge, and now being on his way to visit friends in Southern Kansas.

On March 8th De Silva arrived at Fort Sedgwick and was put in the hospital, his leg being in a very bad condition. He only remained eight days, when the crazy fellow, in company with another sick soldier, named Williams, again deserted. It was on the 16th of March, the weather was very cold on the plains, and De Silva's broken limb was still in a very critical condition; but he escaped from the hospital, and with his companion started across the wild, uninhabited waste which stretched from the Fort to Omaha. They traveled a distance of sixteen miles, when Williams became faint-hearted over the prospects before them. A heavy snow-storm set in, and De Silva was lying upon the ground too weak to move further and Williams hastened back to the fort with all the strength he could muster.

Arriving at Fort Sedgwick, he informed the officers of the true state of affairs, and a scouting party was at once sent out to bring in the Doctor. The scouts found him lying helpless upon the prairie covered with snow, both feet badly frozen, and he well-nigh exhausted. He was quickly carried to the fort and again placed in the hospital, where his feet were properly cared for. He remained in the hospital another eight days, when he was placed in the guard-house, where he remained until the 30th of May last, when he obtained permission to repair to the sutler's shop. He was accompanied by a guard named Thomas Murray. Arrived at the sutler's De Silva purchased some whisky, and he and the guard stayed there, drinking and talking for some time; at least until De Silva became considerably elevated.

On their way to the guard-house, De Silva persuaded his attendant, Murray, to go around by the steward's quarter, in order that he might have his feet dressed—the steward being a *quasi* physician, and frequently acting as surgeon during the temporary absence of that officer.—They called upon the steward, who dressed De Silva's feet, and the two became engaged in an animated conversation. De Silva showing quite plainly the effects of the spirits imbibed by him. Mr. Privett and one or two others were standing near and listening to the talk, which soon grew to quite a jarring of words, De Silva talking quite saucily. At length the steward ordered De Silva to leave the premises and betake himself to the guard-house, at the same time making some contemptuous allusion to the condition of the patient's feet. This seemed to enrage De Silva and he exclaimed in a loud voice, "Jesus Christ was in the same condition when he was crucified. His feet were sore, and He was drunk with wine."

This excited the ire of the steward, who told his visitor that if he repeated that statement he would shoot him. De Silva repeated the sentence twice with increased emphasis. His attendant, Thomas Murray then interfered, and ordered him to march with him to the guard-house, and De Silva defied him. Murray then told him that he must obey his order to move on or he would shoot him. De Silva became perfectly furious; his eyes gleamed like a maniac's; he raved and swore, and tearing open his shirt bosom exposed his bare breast, and, calling the guard an infernal coward, dared him to shoot. The guard began to load his gun, and De Silva sat down defiantly, but kept his eye on Murray, who hurriedly loaded his rifle.

When De Silva saw that he meant what he said, he commenced to rise up and while assuming an erect position Murray cocked his gun, drew a bead on De Silva, Privett jumped to his back to knock aside the rifle, but was too late, for Murray fired instantly; a sharp crack of the rifle, a whiff of smoke, and the wayward soul of De Silva was sent to eternity. De Silva fell without a groan and died without uttering a word. The ball entered his right side just beneath the armpit, passed clean through his body, coming out on the left side a few inches below its entrance. De Silva was buried the next day with the honors of war, and Murray was arrested and is now in confinement on the charge of murder. Before Mr. Privett left the fort his deposition to the foregoing was taken, to be used in case he could not be present at the trial.

Thus ends the wild career of one of the most singular, eccentric and unfathomable beings we ever met. No reliable trace of his early history was ever attainable. In the *Herald* of February 22d I commenced what he promised us should be a truthful history by first alluding to himself when ten years of age, and his imprisonment in Fort Sedgwick prevented its completion. In it, however, he says he was educated in the Latin and Italian languages in Rome and was designed for a priest of the order of Loyola; that he soon ran away, visited Brazil, Russia, Egypt and the Holy Land. Our own belief is that he was educated in Italy for the priesthood. He talked fluently in Spanish, Italian, French, German and English; was familiar with Latin writings of the Church of Rome; was once sentenced to be garoted in Havana, but escaped from Cuba; was unquestionably with Maximillian in Mexico; has deserted four times from the Federal army, and a score of times from a wife whom he wooed and won in every different city he has visited—the last one still residing in St. Joseph. De Silva was gifted with an excellent classical education; but he always appeared to us like a maniac. He would write for the press a column of advertisements in half an hour, every word of which, so far as his personal engagement in the scenes he depicted was concerned being pure fiction, probably; but we have followed him closely, and never yet detected him in a geographical or historical error, though he wrote without a book in sight, and at a railroad pace. He wrote and we published an account of his adventures with General Prim in Spain, and though every word was written in his cell in the calaboose, with but a German Bible in the room, every item of history he surrounded Gen. Prim with is fully corroborated by the encyclopedias, and every distance given by him between cities in Spain and on the Levant was given precisely as the geographies lay it down.

The Love of Life

Is a principle implanted by the Great Creator in the human mind. And, if we were faithful in every department, and heeded with proper attention, the first outbreak of disease, thousands of lives could be prolonged and many an ill could be alleviated. It is so with the consumptive. It is not in the forming stage of this malady that hope fails him; it is when he has allowed it to fasten upon his vitals, and attack the very citadel of life—the lungs. *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure* will always cure a cough, from whatever cause, in its earlier stages; it has cured long standing coughs and has eliminated tubercular matter from the lungs and left them well, with their full functions restored. In the matter of chronic diseases, to which *Dr. Keyser* gives especial attention, none have received a greater investigation than Pulmonary Consumption. That it is cured by his plan of treatment, numerous living witnesses bear willing testimony in every street of our city. If life and health are matters of importance, *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure* will be found in every house as a remedy to have at hand when coughing or pulmonary difficulties are prevalent. Office 167 Liberty street; from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6; and on Saturdays, from 7 to 9 at night. If your druggists do not keep it, send 5 dollars to Dr. Keyser and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

—A Brownsville, Texas, paper says: J. B. Maxey, an intelligent citizen of Bell's Depot, in Haywood county, keeper of the hotel at that place, was fishing in a canoe on July 7th, in Forked Deer River, near Bells depot, and in that part of the river between the railroad and dirt road bridges, when his attention was called to an object in the river, some fifty yards distant, which presented the appearance of a man drowning; Maxey rowed his boat within ten feet of the object, and saw a remarkable creature, as the following description will testify: It had a face perfectly white, with features like those of a human being. It had something like moss on its head instead of hair, and its neck was longer than the neck of a man. Its body, down to the waist, so much of it as was exposed, was covered with black and white spots. It was as large as an ordinary man, and had large black eyes. They were within ten feet of it for ten minutes. I did not see any arms. It looked at him and only turned around and disappeared in the water. Mr. Thomas Neal, Esq., told Mr. Freeman that he saw the same thing at the same place about three years ago; but did not tell it because he thought he would be laughed at. James Bell and Isaac Ward say they saw the same creature.

Knitting.

"I was just thinking, mother," said Rachel.

"Thinking about what?" asked Mrs. Harland, seeing that her daughter could not complete the sentence she had begun.

"It was something about knitting. Mrs. Barclay said this morning, as she passed the window and saw me at work, 'That's soft and beautiful yarn, but not half so soft and beautiful, I trust, as the yarn you are knitting into your life.' I've been thinking ever since what she could mean, and it's just come to me."

"Has it? I'm glad you've thought it out for yourself. What is merely told us, often goes no deeper than the memory, but if we think out anything for ourselves, it becomes more real to us and more our own. We understand it better."

"Yes, I am sure of that," replied Rachel.

"And what do you think Mrs. Barclay meant?" asked Mrs. Harland.

"I suppose that she meant that our thoughts and feelings were like yarn, and that every day we were knitting them into our lives."

"I think that was her meaning," replied the mother. "If day by day we knit pure thoughts and kind and gentle feelings into our lives, we shall not only form to ourselves beautiful characters, that will make our presence a charm and a blessing to others, but acquire a heavenly quality that will draw near to us, as like draws like, the Angels of God with their protecting power, though we may not perceive their presence."

A tender thoughtfulness was in the eyes of Rachel. She did not answer, but looked down at her knitting, and as the soft thread passed through her fingers, she pondered this new lesson in the book of life.—*From the Children's Hour.*

The Boy of the Period.

Everybody has seen the boy of the Period. His face hangs on the showboard in front of the photographer's. He is on exhibition for awhile every fair evening on the corner of conspicuous streets. He is carefully and exquisitly dressed, wears delicate kids; twirls a light stick; puffs a fragrant cigar, eyes every young lady that may chance to pass, and gives his opinion of her at once while her ears are in reach. Having finished his street performance, he lounges into a billiard saloon, flourishes his cue, drinks his drinks, pays for them with ostentatious parade of his indifference to money, and then sallies out in search of home or some other place.

The Boy of the Period is a great reader. He is familiar with "Our best Society," "The Day's Doings," and all the pictorial literature which draws his embelishment from a lewd imagination. He detests reading of a solid kind as being unworthy the attention of a modern young gentleman. His taste is too fine and fanciful to be regarded with the vulgar food of useful knowledge. He glances his eye now and then over the leading daily prints, but if he fails to find in them some rousing sensational record of crime, he tosses them away in disdain. He has heard of the Library, but deems it of no use to him—it may serve plodding blockheads very well.

The Boy of the Period is a genius. He is above work, and has a clerkship; but he has no intention of passing his years in the dull routine of a profession, trade, or craft. He is too smart for all that. He needs money, for he has the habit of a spendthrift.

Chance is Protean. Honesty is straight forward, and has a single eye. The Boy of the Period worships chance, and waits daily at her shrine. At length he sails in, makes a venture in some form, and luck the deceiver, at first is on his side. Suddenly, luck has turned against him. He fights against his luck desperately; flounders into a crime; is detected, arrested, imprisoned and punished. Then the Boy of the Period gets his face into the rogues' gallery, and himself among the criminal classes.

Such is a brief outline of the biography which very nearly describes the line of life along which a good many young men are traveling. A little reflection on their part might induce them to choose a better and safer path.

—"Bill," said Bob, "why is that tree called the weeping willow?" "'Cause one of the sneaking, plaugy things grew near the schoolhouse and supplied the master with switches."

—A late English paper has an account of an incident which occurred at a lecture given by an infidel. After concluding, the lecturer called upon any of his audience to reply to his argument. A collier rose and spoke somewhat as follows: "Maister Bradlaugh, me and my mate, Jim, were both Methodys till one of these infidel chaps cam' this way. Jim turned infidel, and used to badger me about attending class meetings and prayer meetings; but one day in the pit a large cob of coal cam' down upon Jim's head. Jim thought he was killed, and ah, mon! but he did holler." Then turning to Mr. Bradlaugh, with a very knowing look, he said, "Young man, there's naught like cobs of coal for knocking infidelity out of a man." The infidel had but a small minority with him after this palpable hit.

—Greeley on Maple Sugar.—A great many ridiculously funny things have been published concerning Greeley's views on agricultural affairs, of which the following is a sample:—Mr. Greeley's says the reason there is a scarcity of maple sugar this spring is, that the farmers didn't more than half manure their sugar seeds when they planted them last fall. He says for every seed you plant you want a whole pile of manure, when the vines will be fairly weighed down with little scolloped cakes. Farmers never will learn anything if they keep on fooling away their time as they have the past year.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrups.
Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has gained such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from each and every, *learned and talented, civilian and soldier*, while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. Established 1835. 1871.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup.

We beg to call to the minds of our readers that this season of the year, above all others, is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c., whilst the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most *alarming* and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.

It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is ready for use at all times.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP you will find a sure and speedy remedy for coughs, colds, and all diseases arising from them.

Lindsay's Blood Searcher.

The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health, *keep it pure*. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect. Is always safe, and the most delicate can use it.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists everywhere. Prepared only by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
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No. 45 Wood Street, Pittsburgh Pa.
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Notice to Carpenters & Bridge Builders.

SEALED Proposals will be received up until the 1st of August 1871, to repair the Big Beaver Bridge, at or near the mouth of Wolf's Lane. A knowledge of the work to be done, can be had on application at the Toll House in Bridgewater.

JAMES ALLISON,
Treasurer

Pitts. Daily *Commercial* copy three times and send bill to this office.

Miscellaneous.

NEW

DRY-GOODS STORE.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he has just opened a new Dry-Goods Store in the Room recently occupied by James Fortune, on the

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, Pa.

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

Muslins, Calicos, DeLains, Alpaccas,

Silks, and every variety and style of goods usually kept in Retail Stores, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

apr26,3m D. NELSON.

Rowell & Co.'s Advertisements.

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ACADEMIA, PA.

The 85th School-year begins September 6th. Location healthful, attractive and well adapted to physical development. Free from loafing places and saloons, the influences are moral. More than 3,000 young men have here been prepared for College or business.

Terms moderate. Apply for circular, to
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J. J. PATTERSON, A. M.
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Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

At Woodstock, has been doing business thirty-one years. Six years it has laid no assessments, and the average rate of assessment during the thirty-one years has been $3-4 PER CENT. A YEAR. The assessment for the year just ended is $1 1-4 PER CENT., and *the Company has a clear surplus over all liabilities.*

FOR SALE.—300 acres superior WHITE OAK TIMBER land, near Lock Haven, Pa. 5,000 acres HEMLOCK TIMBER land, Potter Co., Pa. P. W. SHEAFER, Geologist & Eng'r, Pottsville, Pa.

ROOT BEER, This wholesome, agreeable, and refreshing summer beverage can be easily made at about **5 cents per gallon,** with ASCHENBACH & MILLER'S Genuine Root Beer Extract. Ask for it at your store, or send 25 cents for a vial and directions to 409 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED for the TRANSMISSION OF LIFE.

COUNSELS ON THE NATURE AND HYGIENE OF THE MASCULINE FUNCTION. By DR. NAPHEYS, author of "*The Physical Life of Woman.*" Illustrates to *the male sex*; is full of new facts; delicate but outspoken; practical and popular; highly endorsed; sells rapidly. Sold by subscription only. Exclusive territory. Terms liberal. Price $3. Address for contents, &c., J. G. FERGUS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

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WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK and Expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

A MILLION DOLLARS,

Shrewd but quiet men can make a fortune by revealing the secret to no one. Address C. E. WELDON, 1,410 Broadway, New York.

1,003 GIFTS.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT and Distribution for the benefit of the

Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity

in the City of New York, and SOLDIERS' and SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME, Washington, D. C., to be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on THURSDAY, JULY 27th, positively.

After the Concert the Commissioners will award to the successful ticket-holders,

1,003 GIFTS AMOUNTING TO $200,000.

52,000 TICKETS only will be sold, at $5 each.

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References: Major-Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; James S. Negley, M. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.; First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown; Undegraph & Sons, Hagerstown; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney General, Baltimore; John H. Fowler, esq.; W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bro., Exchange Place, Baltimore.

Deeds of the Real Estate, certified to by counsel, in hands of the Trustee.

Tickets and circulars can be had of **F. C. DEVLIN,** Gen'l Agent, Stationer and Printer, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York. Tickets sent C. O. D., if desired. Send for Circular, containing description of prizes. Tickets for sale also by RILEY & SANDERS, at their News Stands, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, &c., and on line of Penn. Railroad connections.

ROBT. CARSON, ALEX. CARSON.

R. & A. CARSON,

Wholesale and retail dealers in groceries and country produce, foreign and domestic wines and gins. Monongahela rectified rye whiskey, &c. No. 83 Federal street, opposite P. Ft. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny city. [jy5-1y

J. B. SNEAD, GEO. F. BENTLY

J. B. SNEAD & CO.,

Freedom Saw and Planing Mills; Steamboat, Barge and Flat Builders, Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c. Steamboat repairing. [jy5-1y

Hardware, &c

FALLSTON

Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,

The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES:

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,
LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,

BEST BAKER,
MOST DURABLE

ALTOGETHER

THE BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the ARGUS, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

JOHN THORNILEY.
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ESTABLISHED 1833.

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SUCCESSORS TO B. WOLF Jr. & Co.,
Corner of Liberty and Sixth Streets,
(Late St. Clair Street.)
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE
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CUTLERY,

Have now in Store the Largest and Best Selected Stock offered in the City.

☞ Special Inducements offered to the country trade. apr5,6m

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BOTTLING HOUSE,

H. W. BUFFUM & CO.
22 and 24 Market Street,
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Established in 1844, by H. W. Buffum.

This oldest and largest Bottling House west of the mountains, has made extensive preparations for supplying their friends and the public with their celebrated

Mineral Waters, Ales, Porter, &c., &c.

For the Spring Trade, at the following prices:

Sarsaparilla	$ 37½ per doz.
Mineral Water	37½ "
Raspberry "	37½ "
Champagne Cider	37½ "
Porter	60 "
Ale, small bottles	60 "
" Keener	1 25 "
" Winterton	1 25 "
Syrups	3 00 "
Imported London Porter and bottles	3 00 "
Imported Scotch Ales and bottles	3 00 "
Crab Cider	33 per gallon.
Syrups	3 00 "

Bottles 75 cents per pos. extra. Money refunded when returned.

Goods delivered free, and freight paid to railroad stations and steamboat landings. feb23-1y

CITY BOTTLING HOUSE,

No. 39 Market Street,

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BOTTLERS OF

Sarsaparilla, Mineral and Raspberry Soda Waters, Syrups and Cider, Smith's Kennett, Walnwrights, and all the best brands of Ale and London Porter, selected and bond bottled for Medical and Family use. Goods delivered free. [mr8,71;1y

ALLEGHENY BREWERY.—Spring Water Ales, SMITH & CO., Brewers. Malters and Hop dealers, No. 465 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa. THOS. SMITH.
R. A. YOUNG.
Highest cash price paid for Barley. jy5;1y

G. S. BARKER, F. A. BARKER, C. A. BARKER.
G. S. BARKER & Co., *Acre Brighton, Pa,*
AND
G. S. BARKER & CO., *Beaver Falls, Pa.*

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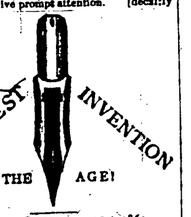
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c., &c.—Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Individuals, solicited. Interest allowed on time deposites. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. [dec31:1y



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OUR CELEBRATED

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED.

WESTERN PUBLISHING CO.
Manufacturers' Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.

jan8:1y

BANKING-HOUSE.
THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. M'CREERY, *Cashier.*
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Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may18tf

Reduced Prices!

Speyerer & Sons,

Have just Returned from the East

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

Bought at the

Lowest Cash Prices,

And will sell some Goods

AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR!

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rope, Ocum, Packing Yarn, Iron, Nails, Paints, White Lead, Oil, Putty, Queensware, Window-ware, Flour.

Feed,
Grain and
Bacon, a variety of Prints, Muslins, Ticklings, Delains, Checks, Alpacas, Jeans, Dimms, Crash and Hosiery; also, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Carbon Oil,

200 bbls. of the Celebrated Canton City

AND NEW CREEK FLOUR,

Just arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

At Pittsburg Prices.

200 Kegs Wheeling Nails:

ONE CAR WHITE LIME;

Land Plaster, and Akron Cement;

A Large Stock of

White Lead and Paints.

A very superior quality of Strumz & Wetzel's Soaps; and a lot of Carbon Oil

Just Arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO, PURE CATAWBA, ISABELLA

—and—

Concord Wines,

Of our own vintage, for Medicinal and Sacramental Purposes, are highly Recommended by those who have used them.

They are also Agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER,

And Pitt. Nat. Plow Co's. Plows.

Thanking the Public for their past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future.

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

You can rely on all goods being fresh, as all our old goods were sold at auction.

SPEYERER & SONS,
apr13:1e

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AND
CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned having bought out the Bakery and Confectionery establishment of J. C. Hays, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will

Keep the best quality of Ice-Creams,

which he serves in every style; also will supply them by the can at reasonable prices. Those in want of them should give him an early call.

His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needed on short notice and in the best of style.

Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired. **GEORGE FREDERICK.**
may11:1y

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AT LOWEST PRICES.

Henry McCallum,

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I have facilities for supplying

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Equal to any Eastern Jobbing House.

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apr18:1y.

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WATCHMAKER

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On Third Street, Beaver, Pa. (nearly opposite Moore's Drug Store.)

All Orders promptly attended to.

American Watches, Clocks, Jewelery, Plated Ware, Spectacles, &c., always on hand. apr18:1f.

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WINDOW SHADES,

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A full and well selected stock of,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

☞ A Liberal Reduction made to Ministers and on Church Carpets.

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marl8,71—1y] PITTSBURGH, Pa.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish, and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. In addition to this feeling, it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quar